REGISTERED No. 1—1876

The Bombay Gazette.

303

8,472.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876.

OMBAY GAZETTE.

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NICATION WITH THE MALA- EYLON, MADRAS, AND CAL-

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and

0 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander C. M. H. patched on SATURDAY, the 8th April

April.		April.
	Leaves Tuticorin	16
9	„ Colombo	17
9	„ Galle	18
9	„ Negapatam	21
10	„ Madras	23
11	„ Coconada	25
12	„ Vizagapatam	26
12	„ Bimlipatam	26
13	„ Calingapatam	27
13	„ Gopalpore	27
14	„ False Point	28
14	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

re and China can be booked by the Steamers from intermediate ports for transhipment at ageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which

, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontia- ang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by aritime and Netherlands India S. N. Com-

will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NICATION WITH THE PER- KURRACHEE

BAY TO SUEZ. Rs. 350

n on Return Passages teamers within twelve

& Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	CAPTAINS.	TONS.	H.P.	April, 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2796	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Hazelwood	3000	600	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. ROSKELL, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.' Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY (including Canal Fees) :—

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.
FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS ...... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

(*To leave end of April.*)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 24TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH APRIL.

THE fine S.S. GUY MANNERING, 2,802 Tons, Capt. CHARLES MANN, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

The Rate of passage is—

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL—£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 31st March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the nth, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 pectively.

omparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of n into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the al for the month and the same period as far back as 7 and 1874 respectively.

hare List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publican, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

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FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where LIEBIG'S Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
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Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility!

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO DAY, MONDAY, 3RD APRIL.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MRS. H. AVELING AND MR. M. COMERFORD,

(Late of Lewis' Dramatic and Burlesque Company),

In conjunction with

THE STAR COMPANY.

The Performance will commence with Thos. Haynes Bayley's Comedy of

PERFECTION.

TO CONCLUDE WITH H. J. BYRON'S WORLD-RENOWNED BURLESQUE

FRA DIAVOLO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class ...... Rs. 2 | Second Class ...... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain ROLLA, arrived in Harbour THIS MORNING, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 3, Hummum Street, without delay.

All CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd April 1876.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that on and after the 4th instant, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI. of Act 13 of 1856.

F. H SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1876.

WHEELER & WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family. Instruction to purchasers gratis. Packing free. Silk, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand. Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

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PIANIST, TUNER, &c.
AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS.

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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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E. KESTERTON & Co.,
93 & 94, LONG ACRE, LONDON,

BEG to remind their friends and the public who may be requiring Carriages, that their SPECIAL AGENT will leave Bombay for London early in April, so that any orders which he may be favoured with will be carefully carried out under his supervision.

Drawings and Estimates on application.

Address—Mr. LAVER, care of Sorabjee Nowrojee, Esquire, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

Temporary Show Rooms, off Bake House Lane, Fort.

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NOTICE.—A Lady going Home in May will TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. Address "PASSAGE," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENERGETIC MAN (NATIVE PREFERRED) to make himself generally useful at a first Class Hotel. Address "S. Y," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a RESPECTABLE EUROPEAN as NURSE for a child on the voyage Home. Apply "H. R.," care of this Office.

GOOD cheer's the root of good sound health,
The mountain air also;
The CLARENDON at Matheran
Of good cheer has full flow.

CLEAN BED, clean plates and dishes hot,
Keep keen the appetite
The CLARENDON at Matheran
Supplies the same all right.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the big best degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
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LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, [illegible] at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

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JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.

In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
In Silver Case, Rs. 80 to 175.

Gent's.

THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,

in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.

Gold ...... R[illegible]
Silver ...... [illegible]

LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.

Engraved Hunter ...... Rs. 285.
„ Half-hunter ...... Rs. 300.

LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.

Rs. 150 to 300.

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Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.

Rs. 100 to 300.

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THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.

Superior Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.

In Aluminium Case ...... Rs. 45.
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Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

best finished Movements, Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.

In Gold Case ...... Rs. 150 to 300.
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SKETCH[illegible] AND PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

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Rampart Row.

V[illegible] IMPORTANT
TO TRAV[illegible]RS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

ASQU[illegible] AND COMPANY,
Shirt[illegible] Hosiers and Outfitters.

SUPPLY **REA[illegible]OR IMMEDIATE USE**—Every requisite f[illegible]**ND OR SEA JOURNEY** suitable for all **CLIMAT[illegible]**entlemen on landing who may find their Cloth[illegible]itable for **TROPICAL WEAR** are respectfully [illegible]o inspect A. & Co.'s **LARGE AND SUPERIO[illegible]K.**

THE C[illegible] KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, [illegible]ROW, BOMBAY.

J. N[illegible]BERG.
CHEROO[illegible] AND CIGARS.

JUST RE[illegible]D A SUPERB STOCK OF

TRIC[illegible]INOPOLIES,

DINDIGULS,

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PONDICHERRIES,

CONSISTING OF

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,

DINDIGUL HAVANNAH,

(MR. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND,)

AND

INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception, the very finest that Mr. NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

For special Price List apply to

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MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 3rd April at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases printed jaconets.
3 cases figured and striped prints.
10 bales grey dhoties 9 to 10 yds.
5 cases white shirtings.
43 drums each 144 lbs., printing ink.
5 new sewing machines.

SALE OF MARBLE SLABS AND SCANTLINGS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of 14 Sicilian marble slabs and one scantling, belonging to the estate of the late Mr Charles Drury.

The above slabs and scantlings, together with their specification, can be seen at any time at our Rooms.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 P. M., a few lots of gold Trichinopoly jewellery, comprising

Gold swamy 6 tablet bracelets.
Gold swamy 6 tablet taper bracelets.
Gold coin bracelets.
Gold coin necklets.
Gold swamy Broach
Gold swamy Earrings.
Gold and gem ring.
Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and [illegible] at No. 13, Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence, No. 13, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of Surgeon Major Wade, leaving Bombay, the same comprising rich cut-glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated spoons and forks, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg frames, toast rack, salver, dish covers, butter cooler, salver, candle, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as dining table, drawing-room, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffoniers, hat-stands screens, argand lustres, dressing glass bedstead, chest of drawers, clothes press, wardrobe, pictures, flower vase, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A light and handsome English-built buggy in complete order. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, books, &c., of a deceased gentleman.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th April, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the household furniture, &c., of a deceased gentleman, the same comprising star cut-glassware, dinner and desert service, best electro-plated spoons and forks, salver, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory handled table cutlery, a set of blackwood dining table in 3 pieces, dining-room chairs, writing table, hatstand, sideboard, screen, wardrobe, clothes press, cupboard, dressing, wash-hand tables, dressing glass, towel horse, fourpost bedstead, cradles, hanging argand lamp, pictures, cooking utensils, reading books, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1876.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms a quantity of grey, bleached and coloured piece goods, consisting of Grey Mulls, Chintz &c.

Also on the same day and place at 1 P. M. by order of the Official Assignee in re Burjorjee Muncherjee, an insolvent, articles of office furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs, cupboards, treasury chest, mehuta boxes, gadee, tukia, benches, carpet, copying press with table.

Also a few articles of household furniture, 1 double barrel rifle by Boss with fittings in case, bacon in tins and 1 light phaeton.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd April 1876.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st June 1876, at present in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. THOMPSON TAYLOR & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC.

FOR ARCHITECTS, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, JOINERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts, Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow: and 24 Upper Thames St., London

(All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

MESSRS. MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY AND COMPANY

BEG to announce for the information of GENERAL PUBLIC that they WILL REMOVE from No. 5 to No. (Sassoon's Building) APOLLO STREET, FORT, on the 1st APRIL, (proximo); and request that all ORDERS for GOODS from them should, therefore, be DIRECTED to that place thereafter.

Furthermore, in thanking their constituents and general customers (both in the Mofussil and in Bombay), for the patronage and protection hitherto accorded to them, in the SEVERAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THEIR BUSINESS, they take occasion to notify that they have always on hand a LARGE STOCK of—

HARDWARE of ALL DESCRIPTION and SORTS (comprising of Articles of use in the Engineering Department, the Municipalities, and Workshops, &c., &c.)

CANVAS, INDIA RUBBER, and LEATHER GOODS of Sorts, FIRE and GARDEN ENGINES, PUMPS, AQUAJECTS, &c.; OILS, PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c. of all Sorts; TUBING and FITTINGS, &c. (WATER, GAS, STEAM, ENGINE BOILER, &c.); PULLEY BLOCKS, and ROPES of all Sorts and Sizes; FIRE PROOF CHESTS and SAFES; COOKING STOVES; WEIGHING MACHINES and SCALES; GRIND STONES; LANTERNS; LIFTING JACKS and WINCHES; OARS BUNTING; WIRE GAUZE, LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c., &c. And a MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION of ODDS and ENDS for use of SHIPPING and MECHANICAL PURPOSES and TRADES GENERALLY.

COTTON MILL and GINNING FACTORY STORES of all description, being one of their Chief Stocks-in-Trade, the kind support of Mill Managers and Agents is respectfully solicited.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS and WINES, &c., &c. Up country Orders executed with promptitude, and at ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Price Lists on application at the place of business as above. Special quotations to large Consumers.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every eighth of an inch.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieus, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD [illegible] India rubber Cushions, [illegible] feet by 6 feet, with Slates [illegible] &c., complete, Rs. 900,

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloths, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 „	„ 100
Pyramidal 16 „	„ 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips,	8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk,	12 „ „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round; comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, without shake and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Whereas from the Report of the Official Liquidator, it appears that he has PAID OFF ALL CLAIMS against the Bank, and that there is now a balance of Rs. 1,385-10-6 in his hands; and whereas it further appears that a sum of Rs. 395 is due to the Bank by the Mercantile Credit and Finance Association, and that a further sum of about Rs. 25 will be realised by the sale of the Bank's moveable property, the above three items in all making up a sum of Rs. 1,785-10-6. I do therefore order that from the moneys in hand and to be realized as aforesaid Rupees Fifty be paid to Mr. Motiram Dalpatram, the Bank's Pleader, and Rupees Fifteen to Narseeram Vrigeram and Rupees Twenty-five to Jumnadas Muthooradas for services respectively rendered by them to the Liquidator, and that Rupees One Hundred and Fifty be reserved for sundry expenses, and that the rest be paid to the Official Liquidator on account of his travelling expenses to Broach and Ahmedabad and as remuneration for his services in settling the affairs of the Bank. SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank wishing to FILE their OBJECTIONS to the above arrangement may do so before the 1st May 1876, and in default of their doing so, the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the Liquidation of the Company.

I further direct that this Order be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* three times, in the English Newspapers published in Bombay, in the *Bombay Samachar, Guzerat Mitra,* and *Surat Deshi Mitra, Surat Surya Prakash, Broach Vurtman* and *Ahmedabad Samsher Bahadoor.*

Dated Surat, 2nd March 1876.

H. BIRDWOOD,
District Judge.

MOTIRAM DALPATRAM,
Pleader for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee, has agreed to sell absolutely the undermentioned Land and Premises free from encumbrances and that all persons having any claim of any kind whatsoever to the same or any of them or any part of any of them are required to state the same in writing to the Undersigned Solicitors of the purchaser within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof otherwise such persons will be deemed to have waived their claims if any and the sale will be completed.

All the several pieces of land containing by admeasurement 8,476 square yards situated in Shaik Memon Street, Rungaree Mohlla or Mahomed Bawa Khunday Street, Peer Market, or Shaik Ally Jungirker Street, Bhoswree Mohlla, or Baloo Sarung Street and Pinjaree Mohlla, outside the Fort in Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 29, which said premises are now or lately were in the occupation of Ally Saheb bin Baloo Meya Coir Fesa Moordin Shaik Mooroop Toopkay, Meman Ahmedbhoy Hoosunbhoy Mahomed Enoos bin Ebrahim Dulvie and other tenants as Fazendaree tenants, and are bounded on or towards the North by the Peer Market or Shaik Ally Jungirker Row, and the house of Hajee Ahmed Essa, on or towards the East by Fazendaree lands formerly belonging to Dhunbai, widow of Pestonjee Rustomjee Shroff and latterly to Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff and now to Jewanjee Hormusjee Gunder, or passage which leads to Peer Market or Shaik Ally Jungirker Row, Bhoswree Mohlla, or Baloo Sarung Street and Rungaree Mohlla or Mahomed Bawa Khunday Street, on or towards the South by Pinjaree Mohlla, on or towards the West by the old Green Market, Shaik Memon Street, Rungaree Mohlla or Mahomed Bawa Khunday Street and Bhoswree Mohlla or Baloo Sarung Street.—Dated this 31st day of March 1876.

MACFARLANE AND POLLOCK,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for homeuse.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS,

Bengal Chutni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chutni, Mulligatani Paste;

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

a great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD,

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,

Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHRUCK.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON,

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 1ST APRIL 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market on Friday closed dull, sales 10,000 bales, and to-day's report is again dull, sales only 6,000 bales. Spot quotations are unchanged throughout, but arrivals are more difficult of sale and generally 1/16d. lower, making a decline of quite 3/16d. to ¼d. per lb. from the highest point reached ten days ago. This reaction is not difficult to account for. The American receipts during the week have been comparatively heavy and the arrivals here have also been large, while in the ordinary course of things a recoil was to be expected after the rapid and continuous rise of the previous three weeks. At 4d. per lb. for Fair Omrawuttee it is possible that prices had been depressed below their legitimate level, but a recovery of 20 per cent. materially altered the relative positions of prices and supplies, and rendered a fall from the highest point as likely and perhaps as justifiable as the previous recovery from the bottom. It seems now beyond doubt, that the exports hence this season will fall very much short of last, probably by 250,000 to 300,000 bales; but on the other hand the excess in American will be at least 600,000 bales and it is a question, whether, if last season gave us an average of 5d. per lb. per Fair Dhollera, 4½d. is not high enough in the altered position of supply and demand.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ultimo compares with the two previous years as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Total Supply of all kinds	2,860,000	2,852,070	2,893 520
„ „ Surats	400,000	681,190	668,010

For the U. K. alone the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool... ...	755,000	907.820	750.950
„ London	56.500	106,860	179.970
American Afloat	370,000	209,000	304,000
East Indian do.	130,000	217,000	186,000
	1.311.500	1,440,680	1,420.920
Price of Mid. Orleans......	6⅞d.	8 1-16d.	8 5-16d
„ Fair Dhollera ...	4 11-16d.	5¼d.	5½d.
Difference ...	2 1-16d.	2 13-16d.	2 13-16d.

From New York yesterday's telegram still quotes Mid.-Uplands on the spot at 13⅜ cents., but May shipment is at 13 11/16 cents, a further decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts..............	62.000	40,000	59,000
„ Exports to U.K......	48.000	28,000	36,000
„ „ Continent ..	28,000	24,000	57,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	3,758,000	3,184.000	3,419,000
„ Exports to U. K. „ ...	1,537,000	1,402.000	1,400.000
„ „ Continent „ ...	1 074,000	684,000	773.000
„ Stocks at the Ports.....	627,000	619,000	691,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were dull but unaltered in price. The London Coffee Market Reuter reported quiet but steady, while quoting a decline of 5s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 1s per cwt. in Good Ordinary Native. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter yesterday at 53½d. per oz., but private telegrams gave this rate on the previous day. Consuls this morning were at 94⅛; French Rentes at 105.

The Oriental Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 11 per cent per annum. Although comparing very favourably with other institutions this shows a slight falling off, from 12 per cent which had come to be regarded as the normal dividend of this institution.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has shown a decidedly weaker tendency and at the close rates as compared with yesterday show a partial decline of 1/16d. in Bank Bills and a fall ⅛d. in private paper. Very little has been done comparatively speaking, there being almost no demand for Bank Bills, while sellers of other paper are still reluctant to accept even the reduced rates current and to this firmness on their part the downward movement is partially due. The chief influence however is to be found in the additional information as to the future afforded by the "Financial Statement" issued in Calcutta yesterday and which is generally interpreted as warranting a decidedly lower level of Exchange. Government has decided, and we think wisely, not to attempt any special legislation with reference to the depreciation in the value of the rupee, and the only loan which will be brought out in London this year will be £2,640,000, nearly the whole of which has already been anticipated by the suspension of Council drawings for the past two months. From this and the fact of the Secretary of State's drawings being put down at 13½ millions in which a loss in Exchange of 2·½ millions is calculated, making the rupee equal to 1s. 8¼d., it is apparent that the drawings are to be resumed in the usual way, and in all probability the full amount advertised for the 5th instant will be allotted. As things now stand 1s. 8¼d. will probably be obtained at this week's biddings especially for telegraphic transfers, but we question very much whether the eventual average for the year may not be nearer 1s. 7½d. per rupee. It has been shown very clearly that with the drawing entirely suspended the Banks have been able to secure a very large amount of Silver at an average of certainly not over and probably considerably under 1s. 8¼d. per rupee, and if this has been practicable without the drawings to fall back upon it is little short of an absurdity to estimate the same level when Council drafts and Silver again compete with each other as a medium of remittance. We have heard a great deal from time to time about the difficulty of obtaining any amount of Silver in the London Market, but in some way or another and as we have said, at a comparatively moderate cost, a large total has been bought. At the present moment there is no less than £478,000 on the way to this port alone and £88,000 to Calcutta which is merely the shipments of a month, and if we add to this the shipments during February about £215,000, with what has been received from China it will be seen that the suspension of the drawings has been the means of bringing upwards of a million sterling in Silver to the country more than would otherwise have come. In other words Government by their action have induced remitters to lessen the demand for Council drafts by that amount.

To-day's rates for Bills on London are:—

Bank Bills, on demand. ...	1s. 8 9/16d. to ⅝ per Rupee.	
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s. 8 15/16d. to 1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15/16d.	„
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 9d.	„

On Calcutta there has been less pressure to sell and we now quote demand at 99⅞; 60 days' sight 98¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not benefited so far from the intimation that no further rupee loans were to be issued this year. Buyers still keep out of the market and rates are quite nominal:— Fours, Rs. 99; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 100; Fives-and a half, Rs. 101¼.

SHARES are dull and in some instances lower in value. Spinning concerns have found more sellers than buyers and we quote a decline of Rs. 20 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 10 in Khandeish Spinning, Rs. 25 in Madras Spinning and Rs. 5 per share in Manockjee Petits. Bank of Bombays are steady at an improvement of ½ per cent.

COTTON has evinced increased weakness to-day, there have been few buyers and prices are quite Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. The arrivals yesterday were moderate, 8 909 bales, and there is no pressure of ready Stocks in the Market, but dealers show more inclination to make forward contracts especially in Dhollera descriptions which looks like anticipated full supplies later on. In the Dhollera districts Cholera still retards the marketing of the crop, Broach is said to be almost at an end, and in the Berars the present comparatively liberal arrivals are reported to be merely the beginning of the end, but even allowing for all this we must nevertheless have large receipts of Cotton here up to the beginning of June and very little being sold in advance, dealers will now become readier sellers. To day's prices are Akote Rs. 183, Fully Good Fair Omra Rs. 179, Good Fair Rs. 174, Fair, Rs. 158, Fully Good Fair Dhollera Rs. 182, Good Fair Rs. 176 per candy full-pressed; Ginned Broach Rs. 196 to Rs. 198, Mowa Rs. 181 to Rs. 183 per candy half-pressed.

In Freights, by steamer, there has been decidedly more business doing at £1-17-6 for Liverpool, and some consignees have declined to go on at that rate, but with the present quantity of disengaged tonnage in harbour we are not likely to see any material advance. By Cape we still quote £2 to £2-1-3 for iron and £1-17-6 for wooden ships.

PIECE GOODS continue dull, with, if anything, a downward tendency. The tightness in the Money Market, not only here but throughout the country prevents up-country buyers from operating with any degree of freedom and unless under the influence of very strong advices from Manchester we do not seem likely to have active markets here for the remainder of the season.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE RENE, 383 tons, Captain A. Roset, will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP MELMERBY 1,510 tons, Captain J. Mackay, will sail to-day for Madras, in ballast.

THE BARQUE EXCELSIOR, 388 tons, Captain F. Edgar, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 2,400 bales cotton.

THE SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,823 tons, Captain J. K' Hatfield, will sail to-day for London and Hull, with a cargo of 50,577½ cwts. linseed.

THE BARQUE QUEEN OF CEYLON, 432 tons, Captain James S. Scott, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a cargo of 2,850 bales cotton.

THE S. S. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain M. Browne, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles via Kurrachee and the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. KHANDALLA, 1 318 tons, Capt G. W. Wicks, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Tellicherry—Mr. R. Hamilton. For Alleppy.—Mr. . Roberts, and Mr. J. Campbell. For Beypore.—Mrs. Spencer and infant. For Cannanore.—Mr. J. Haller. For Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Edginton and two children. For different ports.—Forty deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
1	Arabia s	Rolla	Genoa, Mar 5.
2	Blenheim(s)........	Bovey........	Singapore, Mar 6.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	umatra(s)	Coboara	Genoa, &c.
	Emperor	Johnson	Falmouth.
	Miningu	Phillips	Havre
	Khundalla (s)........	Wicks	Coast and Calcutta.
	Lumley Castle (s)...	Browne.........	Marseilles via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Melmerby, Mackay, to Madras.
Ship Clydesdale, Hatfield, to London and Hull.
Barque Queen of Ceylon, Scott, to Amsterdam.
Barque Excelsior, Edgar, to Falmouth.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Ettore, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Aldergrove, to Liverpool.
Ship St George, to Antwerp.
Ship Valiant, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.
28 Socotra(s)............Starratt ....Bombay, Mar 4.
British Consul......... Green.............Melbourne, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.
28 Mahratta (s) ....
Oriental (s)..............
Yorkshire (s) ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arch Druid s—5 packages earthenware, Jaffer Remtoola.
Clive s, 7 cases leather strapping, Joseph Soares and Co.

FROM LONDON.

India s—61 cases old tom, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.
R jpoot—100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Colomb s—15 cases brandy, Cutler, P lmer and Co.
Manzaleh s—200 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ettore s—130 cases apples, A C Gumbert.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 22nd to 31st March 1876, by Cutler, Palmer and Co:—
Cathay s—5 cases unit, 58 cases sherry, 2 cases curacoa and 50 cases brandy. Erl King s—2 casks cognac, 2 cases rum Jamaica, 1 hhd cognac, and 4 case scotch whisky. Hindostan s—18 cases brandy. Venetia s—40 cases claret. Parsee s—5 cases port and 10 cases rum pine apple. Abydos s—1 hhd sherry and 2 cases pipes port. J C Stevenson s—304 cases cognac. Tartar s—54 cases nuits. Manzaleh s—200 cases brandy. Colombo s—15 cases brandy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—1,384 bags linseed Killick, Nixon and Co.
British Ambassador—40 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Helen Scott—250 bales cotton Campbell, Mitchell and Co.
Prince Oscar—683 bundles coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum; 131 bags myrabollams, 28 bags nuxvomica and 24 bags rape seed, Dayal Dharsee.
Persia—250 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Tooleedass.
Caradoc s—480 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 210 bags wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 60 bales wool, Laljee Megjee; 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja.
H Hoarfavers—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.
Dunravon s—49 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Peraz Luckmedass; 40 bales wool, Madhowdass Ludha; 70 bales cotton, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 362 bales cotton, D D Ghandy and Co; 13 bales wool, Luckmeechund Roopchund.
Egbert s—271 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co; 300 bags linseed, Goculdass Doongersey; 200 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.
Macedonia s—100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 150 bales cotton, Berbordas Ambadass; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Moir and Co; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 250 bales cotton, J C Bobby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 6 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee; 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja.
Guy Mannering s—100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 94 bales cotton, Ragowjee B[illegible]; [illegible] bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey and Co; 3,100 bundles coir yarn, Veerjee Vulubdass.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—37 bundles coirs, Suleman Hassum; 9 bales skins, Hajee Huson Ookerda; 10 bundles hides, Hassum Noormahaed; 7 bales hides, Ebrim Peerbhoy; 12 bales hides, V R B M Chatty and Co.
Xanto s—735 bundles rattans, Cursondass Nensey.
Nubia s—6 bundles ivory, Allybhoy Momedjee; 14 lbs tortoise shell, Dhrumsey Veljee; 18 cases mother o' pearl shells, Dhrumsey Veljee; 17 cases beeswax, Peerbhoy Assur.
Venetia s—1 box gold coins, Framjee, Sands and Co; 3 boxes gold bars and coin and 15 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR HULL.

Clydesdale—385 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kingston s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Romulus s—5,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Octavia—600 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Xantho s—217 bags pepper, Vinay and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Ettore s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Ettore s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—50 cwts sandalwood, S N Tolatee; 7 bales twist, Mooljee Luckmedass; 11 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 27 chests opium, Pursookdass Chimonram; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 6 chests opium, Nopechund Gunesdass; 21 chests opium, Jugonnath Ramjus; 31 chests opium, Rameron Ramdayal; 28½ chests opium, Sreeeram Paldeo; 363½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 17 chests opium, Tarachund Ramchunder; 14 chests opium, Lalljeemull Heeralall; 89 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 10 chests opium, Hajee Jon Momed Abdool Khaluk; 8 bales twist, C Byramjee; 4 cases skins, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 45 chests opium, N J Abram; 12 chests opium, Hanmuntram Hurdewdass; 15 chests opium, Ramdayal Luchmenaran; 24 chests opium, Rampurtap Calooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s—4 chests opium, Kirpstram Hunmuntram; 13 chests opium Hunmuntram Hurdewdass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·806
Temperature of the Air..............................	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............................	73·2
Dew Point	70·7
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·8
Minimum do. do	74 3
General Direction of wind...WNW, NW, N, ESE. NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours..................	251

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Pole, Capt., 15 Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.
Hayward Capt., Bengal 25th Regt., on leave, from Deolalee.
Egerton, Capt., Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Deolalee.
Wart, Lieut., Bengal Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Deolalee.
Saunders Capt., Bombay 66th Regt., on duty, from Deolalee.
Hill, Lieut., Bombay 108th Regt., on leave, from Mhow.
Park, Lieut Col, Bombay 12th Regt N I, on leave, from Dharwar.
Cook, Capt, Bengal 14th Sikhs, on furlough, from Peshawar.
Peters, Surg, Bombay 2nd (P. W. O.) Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 1.

Clements, Major, Bengal 51st Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Murra, Conductor, Bengal D. P. W., on furlough, from Sitapur (Lucknow.)
Cleveland, Surg Major, Madras 4th Light Cavalry, on leave, from Bellary.
Smart, Capt, Bengal 54th Regt, on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 31.

Castell, Major, Bombay 1st Belooch Regt, to join, to Hyderabad Sind.

APRIL 1.

Peart, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Christian, Surg, Bengal Medical Service, on furlough, to England.
Phelps, Lieut, Bombay Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Strong, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Peters, Surg, Bombay 2nd (P W O) Grenadiers, from leave, to Poona.

APRIL 2.

Bird, Lieut, Bengal 4th Cavalry H C, on leave, to Hingolee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
POONA, 1st April 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
12th Regt N I—Col Hogg, Second in Command, 27th N I, to officiate as Comdt, vice Col Champ on furlough. Lt Col Heathcote, Wing Officer, to be second in Command, vice Lt Col Peak who retires from the 3rd April. Maj A T Keid, Offg Wing Officer, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lt Col Heathcote.
15th Regt N I.—Col G S Moris, Infantry, to be second in Command vice Lt Col Currie, who retires on 1st April.
Maj J Barras, S C I, placed on general duty, Poona.
The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 23rd March 1876:—
Maj J H Hastell, S C, Wing Officer, 27th Regt N L I.
The undermentioned Medl Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship Crocodile, on the 7th inst:—
Surgn Maj F Oakes, Surgn J G Leask, Surgn W P Smith, Surgn W Elgee, and Surgn R Murphy.
Maj A Utterson, Wing Officer 15th N I, officiated as Comdt, Capt W F Sandwith Adjt, as Second in Command; and Capt W R Trevelyan, 1st Wing Subn, as Wing Officer; the two latter in addition to their respective duties, from the 18th to the 20th March 1876.
The following order is confirmed:—
Northern Division Order, dated 23rd March 1876, appointing Lt A W Ackeball, 83rd Foot, to Command the Teethul Sanitarium from the 28th March 1876.
The Regtl Order, 27th N I, confirmed in G O C No 186, 25th March, has effect from the 21st and not from the 17th March as therein stated.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Lt B W P Roberison (B Baty 9th Bgde) to Bombay for 15 days, from date of departure, to appear before the standing Medical Committee.
Lt A F Makeltar, Gunnery Instructor, 9th Bgde, to the Bengal Presidency, for 6 months from the 10th April 1876, on private affairs.
7th Foot (2nd Batn)—Lt E G Reilly, for 6 months, from date of departure to Bombay, to study the native languages.
Staff Corps—Major A R Wilson, Wing Officer, 7th N I, for 10 days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.
Capt C C Y Butler, 1st Wing Subn, 2nd N I, (Grenadiers) in extension from 6th to 21st Dec 1875, to enable him to rejoin.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, March 29.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun Dist, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of that sub-division.

Mr J M Lowis, Dist and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Sect 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr E S Moseley, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Durbhanga, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge Bhaugulpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr J M Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr J P Grant, Offg Dist Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to act in the 6th grade of Judges during the absence, on leave, of Mr J M Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr J Crawfurd, M A, Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Sect 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr James Austin Bourdillon, Actg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th April 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Dept, with effect from the 31st inst.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, Asst Mag and Collr, in charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan Dist, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr F Wyer, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 16th Mar 1876.

Maj James Sconce, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey in the Shahabad district, is vested with the powers of a Depy Collr under Regulation IX of 1833.

Mr Edmond Breton Godfrey, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan Dist, vice Mr H M Tobin, transferred.

Mr Harry Lee, Asst Mag and Collr, Howrah, is appointed to act temporarily as an Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J A Bourdillon, or until further orders.

Mr R S T MacEwen, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough on the afternoon of the 20th Mar 1876.

An extension of leave for six months on medical certificate has been granted to Mr J H W Clark, Asst Supt of Police, by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr John Lambert, Depy Comr of Police, Calcutta, under Sec 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in orders of the 28th Feb last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 1st March 1876, is commuted to furlough under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, Asst Supt of Police, Cuttack, is transferred to Backergunge.

Mr P A Minas, Civil Medical Officer, Maida, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of that place.

The following promotions in the Bengal Educational Service are made with effect from the date of Mr R Thwaytes' death:—

Mr G Bellett, M A, Principal, Berhampore College, to the second class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr S F Downing, B A, Professor, Civil Engineering Dept, Presidency College, to the third class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr W Griffiths, M A, Professor, Civil Engineering Dept, Presidency College, is appointed to act, until further orders as Principal of the Hooghly College, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Mr H F Drummond, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Mongbyr, was on leave without pay for a fortnight, under Sec 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 21st Feb to 5th March 1876, inclusive.

Surg[illegible] until further orders as Civil Surg of Chittagong.

Surgn Maj David Boyes Smith, M D, Offg Civil Surgn of Dacca, is appointed to be Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, Professor of Medicine in the College, and ex-officio First Physician of the College Hospital, from the date on which the retirement of Dr Norman Chevers takes effect.

Mr R B Yates, Offg First Asst Master Attendant, is appointed to act as Govt Prosecutor for the trial of Pilots, under Sec 4, Act XII, of 1859.

Capt J V Falls, Depy Conservr and Harbour Master of the Port of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for a period of twenty months, under Sec 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The Lt-Govr has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr N Macmichael of his appointment as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr George Miller is appointed, under the provisions of Section 2, Act V (B C) of 1870, to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr N Macmichael, resigned.

Mr R F H Pughe, Offg Dist Supt of Police, who has been transferred, under orders of the Chief Comr, from Goalpara to Sibsagar, assumed charge of Office in the latter Dist from Mr H A Coomps, Dist Supt of Police, on the afternoon of the 5th Feb 1876.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 23rd March 1876.)

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 6th March 1876, directing Bgdr Genl H R Browne, Comdg Agra Bgde, to assume command of the division, consequent on the departure on preparatory leave of Maj Genl the Hon A E Hardinge, C B.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 28th Feb 1876, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Surgn G Griffith to the medical charge of the 31st N I.

Surgn Maj T G Skardon, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 31st N I, to proceed to Agra for medical charge of the 9th N I.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 9th March 1876, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Lt Genl Sir Charles Reid, K C B, on inspection duty.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 21st Feb 1876 directing Col W Roberts, 1-5th Footh, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of the Maj Genl Comdg on inspection duty.

Subathoo Station Order, dated the 21st Feb 1876, appointing Lt C A Bushman, 73rd Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 22nd idem, vice Capt and Local Maj A M Sharp, proceeding to England.

Dehra Dun Station Order, dated the 23rd Feb 1876, appointing Lt W Hill, 2nd Goorkha Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt S E Becher, Offg Wing Officer 2nd Goorkhas.

-19th Foot—Regtl Order dated the 21st Feb 1876, appointing the following committee of paymastership, vice Paymaster A S G Jannce, transferred to the 67th Foot:—

Maj and Local Lt Col R D Barrett, President, Maj and Local Lt Col J Anderson, and Capt and Bt Maj M Williams, Members.

Bt Maj M Williams to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 21st Feb 1876, appointing Capt D H Robertson, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th idem, vice Capt D T H Sampson, proceeded on furlough.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Feb 1876, appointing Capt G O W Amperley, 1st Sqdn Subn, (returned from course of garrison instruction), to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to other duties, vice Lt F R Dimas.

36th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd March 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 3rd idem consequent on Col P G Scot, Comdt, having been on the sick list beyond thirty days:—

Lt Col H D Griffin, Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj R Worsley, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lt T G Thomson, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt G H More-Molyneux, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

L G Wingate, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiating as Q Mrmr in addition to his other duties.

40th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 26th Feb 1876, making the following officiating appointments, with effect from the 15th April 1875, vice Lt Col R H Scott, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeded on leave:—

Capt H Morton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt J Fraser, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his other duties.

[This cancels regimental order, dated the 4th May 1875, confirmed at p 236, of G O C C of the 25th idem.]

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lt A L Lane, (D Baty, 8th Bgde,) to England, by troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot—Capt H J deB Smart, to the port of embarkation, for twenty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-60th Foot—Surgn Maj W Macnamara, M D, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt Col H R L Newdigate, to the port of embarkation for fourteen days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Maj H Wood, to Lahore and Bhawulpore, from the 1st to the 14th March, on private affairs.

Lt H J Hardy, to the port of embarkation, for fourteen days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt C J Walter, (Adjt 8th N I,) to Almora and the Kumaon hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt J F Carthew, (1st Sqdn Subn 13th Bengal Lancers,) to the hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Col C Jackson, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt Col P Wheeler, (doing duty at Bareilly,) to the Kumaon hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt Col W R Martin, (doing duty at Meean Meer) to Naini Tal and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry—Capt R O Vyvyan, (Qrmr 40th N I,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn D C Grose, (attached to B, Baty, 19th Bgde R A) to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn A H Williams, M B, (attached to the 4th N I) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 24th March 1876.)

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement.—

18th Foot—Capt W Sherlock, 2nd Batn, and Capt J Pearson, 1st Batn.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 22nd Feb 1876, directing Lt C Roberts, 72nd Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Fort William, during the absence of the Bgde Maj on inspection duty.

Dated the 22nd Feb 1876, directing Lt C Roberts, Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr Gen, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Fort William, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure of the Bgde Maj to Dum Dum, on inspection duty.

Umballa Brigade Order, dated the 24th Feb 1876, directing Col E S Jackson, Bengal Infy, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Maj Genl Sir James Brind, K C B, on inspection duty.

Dhurmsala Station Order, dated the 5th March 1876, directing Capt G Young, 1st Goorkha Regiment, returned from service in Perak, to resume his duties as Station Staff Officer.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 14th March 1876, directing Col W H Lowther, Bengal Infy, to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Bgdr-Genl R Hume, C B, on inspection duty; and Capt H C Stevens, 3rd Mad Lt Cavy, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt H G Waterfield, Bgde Maj, on duty with the Bgdr Genl.

Shahjahanpur Station Order, dated the 24th Feb 1876, appointing Surgn Maj E A Fitzgerald to the medical charge of the left half battal on 28th Pun ab N I, with effect from the 10th idem.

13th Hussars—Regtl Order dated the 15th March 1876 appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from the 9th idem, consequent on the death of Paymaster J FitzGerald:—

Capt and Bt Lt-Col B C Russell, C B, President.
Capt M Bieber, and Lt H F Lane, members.
Lt Lane to act as Paymaster, on the responsibility of the committee.

7th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 13th March 1876, appointing Lt E F J deC Rennick, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th idem, vice Capt A J T Welchman proceeding on leave to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 6th March 1876, appointing Lt H M MacKenzie, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J L N Willis, proceeded on furlough.

1st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 2nd March 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Maj L H P De H Larpent, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command, on leave preparatory to furlough:—

Capt G Atkins, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Lt J A Miley, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

9th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 6th March 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lt Col T E Webster, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, on leave to Bombay, to appear before a medical board:—

Capt F F J Toke, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Capt R A Price, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt H O Woodhouse, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt A T Weller, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr.

Lt W Ravenshaw, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, in addition to his other duties.

16th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 1st March 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on furlough to Europe, of Maj W G Cubitt, V C, Wing Officer:—

Capt R H Salkeld to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

Capt J W A Michell, attached, to officiate as Adjt.

34th Native Infantry—Regtl Order dated the 6th March 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure, on furlough, of Col R P Anderson, Comdt:—

Col C C Dandridge, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj G J Pasley, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt H W J Senior, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1 14th Foot—Capt H M'L Hutchison, to remain in England for four months on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C, dated the 31st March 1875, p 127.

2-15th Foot—Lt M Murphy, from the 2nd to the 26th Jan in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C of the 28th June 1875, to enable him to rejoin.

44th Foot—Lt S Churchill, (Instructor of Musketry) to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

1 t P Edgcumble, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

48th Foot—Lt L W B Sparrow, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lt S D Crookenden, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation on private affairs.

66th Foot—Surgn Maj F K Birnie, to England, for 6 months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

92nd Foot—Lt Col A W Cameron, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 9th May to the 9th August 1876, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C of the 20th Nov 1875, p 605.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Capt (Local Maj) the Hon C E Edwardes, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Capt W E Chambers, to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Madras Staff Corps—Lt Col W H Whitlock, (Wing Officer 5th Mad N I) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Maj H Woodhouse, doing duty at Lucknow) to Simla and the adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Depy Surgn Genl H M Cannon M B, (Lucknow Circle) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board.

HIGH COURT.—3RD APRIL.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

26-76—Jefferson and Payne—Veerjee Jairam vs Coovarjee Lilladhar and another.
39-76—Mr Smale—Jetha Amichund and others vs Ibrahim Mocsajee—M H Khan.

POSTPONED LONG CAUSES.

58-75—M H Khan—Cursetjee Burjorjee vs Navazbai widow—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
527-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Purmanundass Jewandass vs Nowrojee Dhunjibhoy—A Framjee.
418-75—Shamrao P—Henry Gamble vs Pandurnath Furchund—Tyabjee and Sayani.
453-75—Balcrishna and B—Chaganlall Vishwanath vs Motiram Damooder and others—Chalk and Turner.

Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

702-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Ruttonsey Ludha and another—Macfarlane and P.
183-75—L Fleming—Sidoo Raghoo vs Paidoo Janoo and another—In person.
461-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ghund bai vs Vyboocandass Narandass—Macfarlane and Pollock.
666-74—Remington Hore and Langly Asso Rummull and others vs Jetha Padumsey—Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Honorable MR JUSTICE GREEN.

For Argument on Judge's Summon.

589-75—Smale—L Huskel Tolker and other vs Dadajee alias Renbu M ssjee.
624-75—Smale—Daya Sunda and others vs Dadajee alias Renbu Mosajee.

LONG CAUSES.

477-75—Hearn and Cleveland—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shroorji and Thacurdas.
412-75—Balkrishna and [illegible]—[illegible] Maharaj vs Bunmalchund Purtublall—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajan—In Person.
517-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy—J C Cama.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian [illegible] supplement containing:—
Latest Tele[illegible]
English Pol[illegible]
English Co[illegible] Letter.
Heads of [illegible]
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THE First N[illegible] Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY [illegible] considerable improvement on anything we have [illegible] out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and [illegible] interesting information on Indian subjects of [illegible] price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously [illegible] columns of closely printed reading matter all [illegible]. The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason [illegible] ellousness. In addition to a well-arranged [illegible] mass of intelligence there is a series of [illegible] of the times, reproduced from the daily edi[illegible] *Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all [illegible], published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is [illegible] it is not the best, we have seen; and people [illegible] their friends in the mother-country well in[illegible] transpiring in this far-off land would be gui[illegible] of omission if they neglected forwarding [illegible] copies of the really excellent publication we [illegible] *Indian*.

[illegible] OCCURRENCES.

[illegible] A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO [illegible] MENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] March 25th, at St. James's Church, [illegible] Horsburgh, Chaplain, Augusta Letitia, [illegible] Colonel Napper, B. S. C., to E. R. Johnson, Bengal Infantry.
[illegible] 28th, at Meerut, by the Rev. D. P. [illegible] eldest daughter of Colonel Wemyss [illegible], D. S. Police, Jhelum.

BIRTHS.

[illegible] at Bhagalpur, Lionel Kyd Edycumbe H. E. Eliot, 4th Regiment N. I., aged 1
[illegible] th, at Darjeeling, Hugh, the dearly loved [illegible] and Mrs. S. C. Hampton, aged 7 year,

HA[illegible]
yo[illegible]
an[illegible]

BO[illegible] YMKHANA.—PROGRAMME

THURS[illegible] to be held on the Cricket Ground on [illegible]:—

1. TRO[illegible] RACE FOR HACKS.—About One Mile. Catchweights. Entrance Rs. 2 Added Rs. 10
2. THROWING THE HAMMER—Entrance Re. 1. Added Rs 10.
3. TUG OF WAR.—Married v. Single.
4. TATTOO FLAT RACE—About ¾ Mile Handicap. Entrance Rs. 2. Added Rs. 10.
5. Quarter of a Mile Flat. Entrance Rs. 2. Added Rs. 10
6. WIDE JUMP.—Entrance Re. 1. Added Rs. 10. Entries to be made to the Secretary, Bombay Gymkhana, on or before the 10th instant.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretaries.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FIRST SERIES OF LECTURES will be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or Cold-Weather. Term of 1876 77. Subject:—SANSKRIT and the PRAKRIT LANGUAGES derived from it.

The Series will consist of not fewer than SIX LECTURES. CANDIDATES for the LECTURESHIP are invited to send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
Registrar.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876.

IT is impossible to read, without amazement and indignation the confident assertions of Cabinet Ministers in both Houses of Parliament as to the supposed anxiety of the Princes and people of this country for the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India. No such sentiment as Mr. Disraeli had the hardihood, by one of the finest efforts of his brilliant imagination, to attribute to Her Majesty's Eastern subjects, has been expressed or is generally entertained in India. So far, indeed, as the Native Princes are concerned, the best excuse, to our thinking, for the Titles Bill is that it will put an end to all delusions any of them may still cherish about their independence, though this object might have been effected equally well by calling Her Majesty Queen of India and giving her the Imperial salute of 101 guns. Mr. Gladstone put forward the most foolish of all arguments against the Bill, when he complained that it would lower the political *status* of the "Independent Princes" of India. There are no Independent Princes in India. No Prince can be called independent who is bound by treaty with a powerful ally not to make war on his own account or to engage foreigners in his service, and who also accepts from that ally the protection of a "contingent" of troops to keep him on his throne. Whatever doubt remained as to the true position of Native Princes was finally set at rest by the issue, after the Mutiny, of Lord Canning's Sunnuds of Adoption, by which the British Government, as the Paramount Power in India, guaranteed to the principal native rulers the right of adopting heirs, on condition that they remained loyal to the British Crown. Last year, however, in the heat of the agitation caused by the Baroda trial, some of the native papers questioned the right of the British Government to the Paramount Sovereignty of India; and it is, therefore, desirable that this right should be formally and distinctly proclaimed. But to say that the Native Princes will like such a proclamation is nonsense; they will receive it with sullen displeasure, and resent bitterly the display before all India of outward signs of their degradation to the rank of great vassals of the British Government. As to "the people" of India, nine-tenths of them neither know nor care anything about the Bill. The educated natives, in discussing it, are naturally influenced by the writings of Englishmen to whom the change of title from Queen to Empress is hateful. Whatever feeling there is, then, in India is antagonistic to the Bill, and Mr. Disraeli must have been in a desperate strait when he invented his theory of the popular wish in India to account for a Bill which is solely due to a caprice of the Queen. But the Prime Minister had a right, it seems, to presume that his audacity would be successful, and that Parliament would not take the trouble to inquire for itself what opinion was really held in India about the Bill.

SATURDAY'S panic in London shows how unstable is the existing political condition of Europe, and how insincere are the general professions of confidence in the reality of the peace which can only be maintained by the presence in arms of several millions of soldiers, divided into armies which are intensely jealous of one another's reputation and are constantly expecting the signal for war. One of those revolutions in the Imperial household which from time to time occur at St Petersburg has just transferred the control of political affairs from the Czar to the Czarevitch. It is not stated whether Alexander II. has fallen a victim to the hereditary malady of his family, or whether he has been removed from the Throne for hesitating to give effect to that national feeling which even Nicholas confessed was too strong for him, and which only accepts the autocracy of the Czar on the condition that he makes himself at all times the faithful exponent of the national policy. In either case, the result is the same. An ardent admirer of France has become possessed of supreme power in Russia in place of a devoted friend of Germany; and, if it be the fact that Germany has recently shown herself anxious to check the forward march of Russia in the East, the Regency of the Czarevitch might be interpreted to mean the initiation of a more aggressive Russian policy. We cannot believe that this fear was well founded. To us it appears simple madness for the Russians to hope that with the alliance of France, they can accomplish anything in the East. With the Germans on their side, they might do a great deal; and it would be no easy task for England, in face of an Imperial league, to keep the Russians out of Constantinople. But, with Germany hostile, Russia is powerless. Were she to attempt, in concert with France, any settlement of the Eastern question for her own advantage, it is not the Turkish but the Russian Empire that would be speedily smashed to pieces. What could Russia and France do against Germany and England allied? Merely prepare the way for the publication of a new map of Europe, in which both France and Russia would appear as second class States. The panic, therefore, of Saturday was unreasonable so far as it was founded on any dread of the consequences of a Franco Russian alliance; but the speculators in Turkish and Egyptian bonds cannot afford to look forward, and the pros[illegible] don, no matter how advantageous the war might be to the English nation. The lesson of the panic is that in Europe now there is not one nation which trusts any of the others, and that, if England wishes to maintain her old supremacy, she must be ready at any moment to strike, and so strike vigorously, in defence of her rights and interests, even against her so-called allies. A nation may at any time lose its head, and Russia may plunge into a war this year much after the frantic fashion in which France rushed on her fate in 1870.

THE troops going with Major Sandeman into Khelat territory are to escort a Kafila of 2,000 camels through the Bolan Pass, which is at present closed up. The force will summer in Khelat, and escort back the autumn Kafilas. This is a good move on the part of the British Government, as it will probably induce the Khan to say, "I may as well keep the Passes "open myself in future, and draw my Rs. 40,000 "subsidy, if this sort of thing is to go on.". But what can be the cause of this sudden change of policy on the part of the Great Mogul at Calcutta, who has over and over again said, in answer to representations that the despatch of a small force into Khelat would put matters all right, "No! not a soldier "must cross the frontier?"

A good deal of discontent has naturally been provoked among regimental officers in Scinde by an order from the Viceroy, directing that no officer senior to Major Sandeman shall go with the force. Thus Major Sandeman, an officer in Bengal civil employ, will go up in command virtually of a regiment and a half (with 150 Guides) of Bombay troops. Major Bell should go in command of the Wing of Jacob's Rifles, or Major Mills. But, though *his* Wing marches, Major Mills has been ordered to stand fast himself. Captain Humfrey, for Lieutenant Smith has furnished a sick certificate, goes alone in command of a Wing of a Regiment. This gentleman may, by the way, be congratulated on having so speedily recovered his strength, as it is only about a year since he got Rs. 12,000 out of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, by swearing that he was incapacitated from ever doing any active service. The 3rd Scinde Horse happens to be commanded by a Captain (Reynolds) who is junior to Major Sandeman, so the difficulty about seniority only arises with the Rifles. But it is an alarming novelty in Indian military practice for a Political Agent of the Government of India to command Bombay troops. The next great expedition that is fitted out from Bombay, perhaps we shall have the Viceroy setting aside the local Commander-in-Chief and appointing his own Private Secretary to superintend operations.

THE Orontes, with Lord Lytton on board, may arrive off Bombay harbour next Thursday evening, but His Lordship will not, in any case, land before Friday afternoon. Sir Frederick and Lady Haines have gone on by sea to Calcutta rather than undergo the fatigue of the overland railway journey from Bombay at this season. It seems odd, however, that the new Commander-in-Chief should not have made an effort to meet Lord Napier of Magdala, before taking over the command. Lord Napier will be here in the course of a few days, and will, as we have already mentioned, take up his quarters at General Gell's; but he will, during his stay in Bombay, pay a visit for a few days to Sir Charles and Lady Staveley at Malabar Point.

IT seems to be necessary to correct an extraordinary misapprehension that prevails at home as to the ownership of the capital which maintains the cotton industry of Bombay. Mr. Ashworth lately informed the Secretary of State, and no one contradicted him, that most of the capital invested in our cotton mills is supplied by Englishmen. Our local readers are well aware that this is an egregious mistake. In the majority of the Bombay mills the capital is held entirely by native shareholders; and, though there are some mills in which a few English names figure on the register, the proportion of capital held by them is quite insignificant, and it may be said generally that the means of carrying on the enterprise of manufacturing cotton goods in this country have been supplied entirely by natives of Bombay. Indeed, even the management is in most cases wholly in native hands, there being few Boards of Directors of which Europeans are members, while the number of skilled English mechanics engaged in the mills is steadily decreasing. It is doubtful if there is any one mill in Bombay in which more than three Englishmen are employed; and the cotton industry is in all respects, except that the coal and machinery for carrying it on must at present be imported from England, a purely native industry.

NEXT to the inmates of the European General Hospital, probably the officers of native regiments in Bombay are the worst housed people in the Presidency. The general public who pass through Marine Lines and see the handsome avenue of trees above, bungalows and pretty gardens around, and the green maidan not far off, may possibly have got the idea into their heads that the military gentlemen have very pleasant quarters indeed. But to the friends of the officers—to all who have either the privilege of calling at their houses or hearing them express their opinions—it has long been notorious that the military quarters in Marine Lines are a delusion and a snare. The houses in some cases are nothing better than genteel hovels—what a Scotch "bothy" would be if its straw roof and peat-smoke-begrimed walls were hidden by some white canvas and its interior generally adorned with a few of the nick-knacks with which gentility loves to surround itself; several of the bungalows seem to have been godowns in former times, and, like the old lady of Bath who became remarkable for piety and virtue when she had passed her hundredth year, to have latterly had thrust upon them the dignity and respectability of being called a residence. We had the curiosity the other day to look at several of the residences in Marine Lines, and we were astonished at what we saw; we had no idea, in the first place, that there were such hovels in Marine Lines, and no idea, in the second, that Government had expected any of its officers to occupy such miserable quarters. Some of the bungalows are so small, having originally consisted apparently of only one room in the centre with a verandah surrounding it, that the tenants have to resort to numerous devices to find accommodation. Perhaps they turn their store closet into a bed-room; perhaps they divide the central room with screens; perhaps they lathe-and-plaster bits of the verandah in order to get a drawing-room, a bed-room, or an office; and perhaps they add at their own expense a temporary shed of grass and bamboos, and by making this a dining-room or something else, help to take some of the pressure for accommodation off the limited space in the original bungalow. In one bungalow, occupied by a Colonel, we found the officer and his family enduring discomforts with a patience which entitled them to be considered martyrs to their country both in purse and person. The bed-room was a large dark godown, in which it would be unwholesome for anybody to sleep; and in order to save himself from death from heat, mosquitoes, and Cimmerian gloom, the Colonel has had no resource left but to turn the drawing-room into a bed-room, and to make the verandah serve the double purpose of drawing and dining rooms; while for an office, another corner has had to be taken off the verandah. This bungalow, properly speaking, consists simply of one decent central room which has now to be used as a bed room; and yet the rent charged for it by Government is Rs. 190 a month! We do not need to characterise such a state of matters; it speaks for itself; and we think we have shown how the Colonel is being made a martyr both in purse and person. We entered another bungalow—the quarters assigned by Government to a Lieutenant. It consisted of one small room made of lath and white-washed calico. We should have valued the whole structure from the foundation to the top of the roof at about Rs. 60—yet this is the amount which month after month Government charges the unfortunate Lieutenant. Many a cow in the city can boast of as good quarters as this young gentleman in Her Majesty's service. We may mention that this particular shed has been twice condemned by Committees of Inspection as unfit for human habitation! Government has forgotten to pull it down, but has never forgotten to charge the monthly rent. We next visited the bungalow assigned to a Major in command of one of the native regiments. Here again there was only one decent room—the central one. There were two small bed rooms at each side. The whole house was little else than a bachelor's hut; it certainly was not respectable married quarters. The rent charged for this miserable little place, the only advantage of which was that it possessed rather a cheerful outlook towards the sea, is Rs. 150 a month. The officer who now occupies it occupied it as a Lieutenant several years ago, and paid only Rs. 75 a month for it. Seeing that Government apparently regulates the rents by the rank of the tenants and not with respect to the nature of the accommodation provided, it is perhaps a good thing for him that he is not now a General of Division, or the rent of the shanty would be fabulous. We have picked out three examples of the houses assigned to the officers attached to native regiments; but it must not be supposed that these are all that could be chosen, for none of the houses in possession of military men is what it ought to be as regards accommodation, and the rents charged are unjustly high. We believe that the officers themselves have at last decided to memorialise the Government upon the subject. Their case ought to command attention, and we shall be glad to hear of their success. It is a matter in which the Commander-in-Chief should use his influence; and if His Excellency were but to point out strongly to Government that many of the Marine Lines houses are unfit for habitation by officers, and that the rents charged for these houses, such as they are, are much too high, doubtless his representations would have a very good effect.

It has always appeared to us that the great capabilities of the Marine Lines as a site for building purposes has hitherto been overlooked by Government. We should like to see the present straw-roofed huts occupied by the military officers knocked down, and good substantial buildings erected in their places. Such an alteration would be worthy of the site, which at present may be said to be thrown away upon bamboo and lathe-and-plaster edifices. Moreover, it is in the Marine Lines that Government House ought to be situated. Parell House is much further from the city than it ought to be, and for all practical purposes, so is Malabar Point House. The disadvantages of the present system of our Governors isolating themselves far away from the public are numerous. At the present moment Sir Philip Wodehouse cannot be visited unless the visitor is willing to lose the better part of a day, and few but officials with plenty of time on their hands, and nobody's work in particular to attend to, can afford to do this. The result is that many persons who would be willing and glad to pay their respects often to the representative of Her Majesty cannot do so except at rare intervals, and there is thus created a partial feeling of estrangement between the Governor and a large section of the community. If Government House were situated in Marine Lines there would be a much greater interchange of courtesies between the Governor and the residents of Bombay than is now possible. The bad effect of Parell being the Governor's residence is not confined to the injury that is done socially. We are afraid that it is also detrimental to our Governors, who are apt to look upon their country house as an inducement to lead a quiet and easy-going life. If they lived in the heart of the people, where the life and bustle are, and where work is the order of the day, they would probably yield to the surrounding influences. At present they might almost as well be at the Cape of Good Hope as where they hide themselves away. We consider that one of the great reasons of Calcutta's success as a city is its compactness. Government House stands in the centre, and round it have grown up streets and houses which rival the finest streets in England. The Viceroy is always easily approached; Government House always easily visited. The consequence is that not only does business flourish union and cordiality bind tog society from the Viceroy downw have seen in any other city in I Madras, where the distances bet so great, Government House is midst of the European quarter, of its easy accessibility is the de which prevails in Madras societ that it is impossible for any Bombay who habitually lives miles away from the centre of fulfil efficiently the duties he owes appointment; and we are convinc Government of Bombay were to rebuilding the houses in Marine place Government House in the ce would be doing an excellent thing commercially and socially. There why the Marine Lines should no Chowringhee of Bombay. At pre no Chowringhee, nor anything in degree approaching it; and the m when we have such excellent oppo fallow at our very doors.

DELAYS OF JUSTICE IN COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA

SIR,—Is there not some mistak of the case of Fleming and anoth Avdall tried before Mr. Justice cutta? You state that the trial February 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17 and 17th 1876. And you report tha pressed his regret that he had come to his decision earlier. full explanation of the causes of

What different Judges they Calcutta from those we have in account is correct.

You will recollect a case w other day in Court that had be ago, and the Chief Justice wa and his learned colleague, M would give their decision. replied to the effect that at pre out no hope to the parties i getting a judgment by any g was D

PLEASANTRIES AT DE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA

SIR,—Some of your readers will no that last year a new Commandant w Deolalee, and about September last the chronicled a lot of nonsense about mee testimonials to the late Commandant, w place, with other trash about the disc Deolalee, which was also a fabrication mandant certainly swept clean and now the benefit of it, for he was served the blackguard and cowardly a trick as this world. His haystack, upwards of was fired and not a *poolee* saved. Fo was just outside the limits, or it badly with the troops, a very large are women and children. There is n was the work of an incendiary.

I

SWINDLING RAILWAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBA

SIR,—Very early one morning th ticket at a station on the G. I. P waiting for my own change, I was sur not a single native passenger recei I was detained till the ticket door demanding my change. I was told that all the money had been sent away I threatened to report the matter, w me two postage stamps.

The time tables showed that the station to which the native passenger 15 annas. Every passenger paid seems to be the recognised charge. T then pocketed one anna on each tick profit on his morning's work.

There can be little doubt that nativ thus often victimised. The question done, partially at least, to check

cruelty h
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If you thi
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Watson's

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

EEN'S TITLES' BILL.

LONDON, 31st March.

of Richmond, in moving the second
he Queen's Titles' Bill, said he be-
e of "Empress of India" would be
he people of India, and pointed out
nption had been favoured by the
ntil the question had been brought
na of party conflict.
Somerset opposed the title in the
ing, if anything, military power,
the arguments put forward by Mr.
it was expedient on account of the
Russia to the Indian Frontier.
er of Ettrick thought it was desir-
atter of policy that Her Majesty
e some title distinctly marking her
ith India and manifesting to its
inces that their destiny is indis-
with the Crown and Empire of

rged the adoption of some other
ght that the new title of Empress
ow the old title of Queen.
ce advocated a native title.
e repudiated the statement that
given to the Bill was due to
and declared that no evidence
d to show that the people of
r for or against it. The dignity
Queen would, he thought, be
new addition.
f Salisbury said that the Bill
Indian grounds, and that it was
se a title designating one ruling
disagreed with the statement
ould not be acceptable to the
nd sharply censured the Duke
ttributing to the Bill the object
yal Family of England to take
Courts of Europe.
y urged the acceptance of Lord
otion for an address petitioning
assume a title more in accordance
h spirit.
ancellor said that it was intended
ordinarily that the use of the
ould be confined to India, but that
essary to employ it in legal and
nts when describing the full titles
gn.
ury's motion was fixed for Monday

NIC IN LONDON.

LONDON, 1st April.

panic in London yesterday, the
f which originated through un-
urs of a change in the Eastern
sia and partly to a rumour of
tween Count Andrassy and Count
e Russian Ambassador at Vienna.
now subsided.

CAVE'S REPORT.

e of Commons last night, Mr.
ced that, at the request of the
on'ble Mr. Cave's Report on the
gypt will shortly be published.
Ir. Holt Mackenzie, Privy

OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

WASHINGTON, 1st April.

rant is ill.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 31st March.

Sales of Cotton....	53,000 bales.
forwarded........	9,000 do.
Sales of Surats....	45,000 do.
Imports of Cotton..	27,000 do.
Surats....	15,000 do.

enable the citizens of Bombay to express their opinion on the "Bill to Limit the Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land Revenue" which was passed the other day at Calcutta. This meeting will probably be asked to adopt a memorial asking the Secretary of State to exercise his power of veto in this case.

Says the gossip of the *World*:—I spoke recently of a young lord who had been on the stage, and it may be interesting to know how far the 'superior' classes are represented in the profession. The sons of Lady Fanny Cole, Lady Harriet Searle, figure there; both being hard-working painstaking actors, though neither has been fortunate. Some of our most popular light comedians are gentlemen born and bred. There is a sprinkling of clergymen's sons. The aristocracy too have a mania for managing theatres. A well-known politico-fashionable countess is, I believe, still proprietor of her father's theatre in King-street, St. James's, and is occasionally seen in her box, 'lady of all she surveys.' The wealthy Earl Dudley arrogantly holds Her Majesty's Theatre as though it were a manger and he the occupant. Lord Londesborough embarked a vast sum in the production of *Babil* at Covent Garden, and is believed to be at present concerned in another venture; while Lord Newry is still nominal lessee of the Globe.

The Salt Water Swimming Bath at Breach Candy, to the slow progress of which attention has repeatedly been called in our correspondence columns, is, we understand, now quite completed; but some obstacle presents itself to the speedy opening because of a difficulty on the part of the authorities to decide what portion of the community shall be allowed to use it. The difficulty has nothing to do with [illegible]

roof and [illegible] above with the gild[illegible] the rail work that forms the extreme limit beneath, and thus makes the whole harmonious. It is necessary, perhaps, to insist a little on this advantage, for other points have necessarily been sacrificed to attain it. A gilded statue can neither be as satisfactory in resemblance, taken by itself, nor as effective artistically, as bronze or as marble. But the true view of the memorial is to regard it as an example of decorative art. Its perfection consists in its entirety. The shrine is as valuable as the treasure which it encloses. We are not to treat the memorial which "Queen Victoria and her people have erected for posterity as a tribute of their gratitude," simply as a statue of the Prince Consort, with suitable surroundings. That would be to miss the whole scheme and design of its originator. The monument of the Prince happily illustrates those arts and sciences which the devotion of his life nobly fostered in the midst of a not too enlightened people. The whole structure is as much a memorial of Prince Albert as the statue which recalls his well-known presence. We see it at last completed after a lapse of ten years, and can welcome it as an answer to that piece of flippant generalisation which proclaims that nothing in this country which attempts to be artistic can be successful.

The *Englishman*, commenting on the prohibition by the N. W. P. Government of advertisements of Derby sweeps, very sensibly remarks:—We do not believe the lottery principle when moderately applied, as in these Derby sweeps and raffles for Ecclesiastical or other similar objects, to be in itself vicious, or immoral in the slightest degree. When carried to excess, when fraudulently conducted, when indulged in so greatly as to interfere with honest hard work, as each man's duty, when allowed to take the place of work as the chief expectation for livelihood, then this lottery system is mischievous enough. But who can pretend that in the use of raffles and sweeps, as they at present prevail in India, there is anything of this vicious element even probable? At the most, it allows the element of hope to enter into some few lives which might otherwise be hopeless. Many, however hard they work, cannot earn enough to keep themselves and their families in anything more than the merest necessaries; many have somehow or other got into debt, and, struggle as they may, they cannot find the means for extricating themselves from the mire into which they have fallen. Left to themselves and their own resources they are hopeless of being able to help themselves, and this despondency greatly [illegible] their efforts and their powers. Now [illegible] when they come across an opportunity to put a rupee or two into some sweep or raffle; the sum they risk is so small as practically to make no difference to them in their pecuniary position; and yet this same small sum thus risked gives them again the element of hope. They may win; they have something to look forward to, and, if not successful this time, they may be another; and thus their lives are really brighter and happier than they would otherwise be, and the money they have risked goes to the furtherance of some useful institution or work. Where is the immorality in this little venture of theirs? The sporting instinct in human nature is too strong to be put down by any enactments, however arbitrary or stringent. If not allowed to find vent in this harmless way, it will surely break out in some other, and very probably some worse method. Because the lottery system can be, and has been abused—because there seems to be in it an irresistible attraction to rogues—because, when carried to excess, it may have fostered, and may foster again, a reckless gambling spirit amongst the public—this is no reason why its careful, moderate, honest use should be forbidden altogether. Yet this is evidently the feeling that has prevailed with the Government of Bengal and the other Governments, in the action they have lately taken. Instead of waiting till the mischief caused by these little harmless raffles and sweeps was apparent, these Governments, in their paternal care, have stepped forward and pressed the letter of the law in a manner in which we do not believe it was ever intended to be pressed. It is, as the *Pioneer* has justly said, treating us as if we were children not as men. If men choose to risk a few rupees on these races, or in these raffles, why should they not do so? They are surely capable of managing their own concerns, and do not want any of this petty, impertinent interference, however paternal. It will be time enough for such action to be taken, when it can be shewn that public morality is endangered, or private fortunes are being recklessly risked and squandered in this way.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, 30th March.

Intelligence has just been received of a fatal accident at the Mohpani Coal Mines near the Gadarwarra railway station. A few days ago a piece of rock fell in upon the miners, breaking one woman's leg and bruising some men. The woman has since died from the injuries received, but the men are getting on towards recovery. The last accident of the kind at these mines occurred in 1873, and was attended with worse results.

Archdeacon Baly lately visited this station and took the opportunity of reminding the parents and others who went to hear him preach last Sunday of their duty in respect to the Protestant Boys' School recently established by the Chaplain. Notwithstanding, that the institution in question supplies a real want as stated in my letter last month, the residents seem loath to avail themselves of its advantages or even to further its interests. It is not creditable to the Protestant inhabitants of Jubbulpore that the Rev. Mr. Gray should be made to bear all the trouble incidental to the establishment of the school; and to render it a success parents should send their children without delay.

The next point is the establishment of a girls' school on Protestant principles. It is surprising to see how easily parents allow their daughters to be put into convents and academies where tenets of a faith, contrary to what they themselves profess, are taught. The teaching of the Jesuits are so gradually introduced into the minds of the children that the evil is already done before the parents are aware of the extent of the injury caused by their short-sighted policy. Not long ago a friend told me that he took up one of the text books used by the children in the Convent here, and although a rigid Protestant, he observed nothing to offend the most puritanical taste. But he had only scanned the introduction; as he proceeded, however, he felt the necessity of being more cautious in his conclusions, and before he had gone through the book he saw the tenets of the Church of Rome exhibited undisguised. These are the books thoughtless Protestant mothers and fathers place, or allow to be placed, into the hands of their impressionable children. Further comment is unnecessary.

We had a slight shower of rain a few nights ago, but nothing worthy of the season. The clouds still hang threateningly overhead. The public health is good.

The Public Works Department are erecting a substantial telegraph office and bungalow near the old jail. It is time the Telegraph Department fulfilled the promise of years ago to provide their employés with suitable accommodation. Just now several of the young men belonging to that branch of the service here are living in the bazaars, as houses in the locality called the "Civil Lines" are rented at enormous figures. These will be glad to have proper residences near their work.

I hear also of the erection of a new civil dispensary in the city. This is likely to be in hand for some time.

Petty thefts are still being perpetrated in the city. Recently a man was robbed of a thousand rupees in notes. A short time ago I communicated the details of a case of theft of some money from a worthy old gentleman resident near the Oomtee. It appears his suspicions rested upon his landlord whose house he got searched. No money was found, but the suspected party put on an air of injured innocence and summoned the loser of the money for defamation of character. This seemed like "insult being added to injury." The case came on for hearing, and although the plaintiff, the landlord (an ex-Thugg to boot), produced witnesses to *prove* that the search was instituted from malicious motives, the Judge, Mr. C. F. Anderson, after a very patient hearing of the case, decided in favour of the accused and honourably acquitted him. The inference is that the landlord's witnesses were "men of straw," and I believe a charge for perjury and a vexatious conspiracy brought against the whole crew would teach them a wholesome lesson and be a warning to others. The actual thief has not yet been discovered by our efficient police.

I am glad to inform you of the apprehension of a coiner at Moorwarra on the E. I. Railway. The man was found in possession of a great quantity of spurious silver pieces, and a set of apparatus for the purposes of his crime. Among the articles discovered were portions of an electrotyping battery. Oh! shades of Faraday! to what nefarious uses are thy wonderful discoveries now prosilitated! This is an astounding and yet disheartening exhibition of what an acquaintance with the [illegible] of European scientific research is sometimes calculated to effect. It is to be hoped that as the culture of physical science makes greater strides in India, the ordinary criminals of the country will not develop into scientific rogues.

Mr. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, is, I hear, going on three months' leave to England.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved that the bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue, as amended, be passed; and in doing so he proposed to offer a few remarks upon the principle of the bill, and the objections which had been raised against it. He had taken steps to have himself supplied officially with all the criticisms which had been offered upon the bill in the public prints of the Bombay Presidency, both in English and the Vernacular, and to the best of his belief, he had received and had carefully perused all such criticisms. He did not propose to attempt to correct all the misrepresentations, or to answer all the vague declamations which had been scattered broadcast throughout the presidency upon the subject. But he would take up a few points of more or less importance which might be considered as typical of the style of criticism which the bill had had to endure.

First, there was what he might call personal criticism which had been directed against himself, and there was case criticism which had been based upon certain civil suits which had been recently before the public in the Bombay Presidency. To criticism of these two descriptions he did not propose to reply, because it appeared to him that whether an individual Revenue officer had acted correctly or not in any particular case, or whether the Government happened to be successful, or the reverse in any particular suit, was a matter altogether irrelevant to the great public measure now under consideration. It seemed to him to be the duty of the Government and the Council to consider any measure which might be brought before them on the broad and general grounds of public policy which its advocates affirmed necessitated it, and not to turn aside or be influenced by any circumstances which might arise out of the conduct of individual persons or the accidents of any particular case.

He would next point out that the scope of the bill had been almost universally and in a most remarkable manner misrepresented or misunderstood. It had been stated over and over again that the object of the bill was "to place all landowners in the Bombay Presidency at the mercy of zealous officers." We were told that "all revenue suits would be barred" by it; that "the Revenue officer will be the sole judge of the validity of a man's claim to any property," and so on. It was only necessary to mention such statements for their incorrectness to occur to every member of the Council, and he need not recapitulate the details of the bill in order to disprove them. It would be sufficient to state that so far from placing all land owners at the mercy of the Revenue officers, this bill only affected certain owners of land, and so far from placing them all at the mercy of Revenue officers, it would admit a very large section of them to the privilege of resorting to the Civil Courts which they did not now possess. Similarly with regard to property, it would allow actions in the Civil Courts in respect of property in the new provinces which were hitherto not permissible, provided the claim rested on any one of a large class of proofs.

He also observed that a very ingenious attempt had been made to assert that in point of fact the new provinces of the Bombay Presidency were legally and practically in the same position as the old ones, and that all which had been said in the discussions upon the subject was simply so much nonsense, and was merely calculated to blind the eyes of those who did not know any better. In proof of this ingenious assertion the two great cases of exemption and assessment had been taken. Regarding exemptions, it had been contended that this was so because by the Summary Settlement Acts II. and VII. of 1863, a large portion of the inam or alienated lands had been settled, and consequently, the Civil Courts had now returned to their full jurisdiction over inam lands, and in support of this a case decided by the High Court was quoted which was absolutely irrelevant. It had never been contended that when a claim to exemption had once been adjudicated on by the Revenue officers under those acts, those officers would have any further power to interfere with the property. By the old law even such adjudicated property became just like any other private property, and ceased to possess any special character; and according to the old law that judgment was very properly passed. Under the present bill, the law would still remain the same. If it were said that practically the whole of the inam cases in the new provinces had been decided, therefore and this bill affected nothing, then it might be replied that, under the operation of the same Acts, the whole of the inam cases in the old provinces must have been decided too, and there was no necessity to make the outcry about the bill which was being made. As a matter of fact, however, what the bill did touch was the residue of all this class of cases and similar cases which must from time to time arise both in the new and in the old provinces. With reference to the point of assessment, on the other hand, it was simply stated that it was now unnecessary to reserve to Government any special powers relating to assessment because the revenue assessments over the whole of the new provinces had been completed. This statement entirely ignored the fact that, although the original survey and assessment had been completed at dates ranging up to some thirty years ago, a revision of the assessment was now going on in full force and would continue to be in progress throughout the whole of the next thirty years, until the second series of leases fell in, and the process had to be repeated. Therefore, it was obvious that it was just as necessary for the Government to have this power of control of assessment for revised surveys as it was for them to have it for original surveys.

He would now invite the attention of the Council to the memorial from certain inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency which had been printed as Paper No. 10. This memorial had been signed by a considerable number of the leading pleaders of the Presidency town, and at the head of them was the name of the Hon'ble Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, who was also a member of the local Legislative Council. This document was worthy of great consideration, not only from the position and ability of those who had signed it, but from the remarkable nature of its contents. He noticed in the fourth paragraph that the memorialists deliberately attributed to the Civil Courts a jurisdiction which the Judges of the High Court had recently stated they were not aware had been imputed to them even in "the wildest arguments of legal practitioners." With this singular conflict of opinion between legal authorities, he would leave his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse to deal more in detail.

It was next urged in the same memorial that in the course of his (Mr. Hope's) speech at Simla, he had not "adduced one solitary proof showing that the judicature in the exercise of its functions had ever abused the powers conferred on it by the legislature. It might not perhaps have been altogether impossible to have adduced some cases which, in the opinion of Revenue officers, and some others might have appeared contrary to law, contrary to facts, or contrary to native custom. But to have explained such defects fully would have involved going through the entire history of such cases themselves, which would necessarily have elicited replies and recriminations, and cause ill-feeling, while after all the whole would have been altogether irrelevant, for the reason which he had given at the commencement of his address that day, namely, that he did not think that in a measure of this kind, the Council ought to be influenced by individual cases either one way or the other. He thought the Council would consider that he had exercised a wise discretion in abstaining from such a course as that which the memorialists appeared to be disappointed at his not having adopted. The allegation was not that the Courts had misused the powers they possessed, but that they ought not to possess the powers that they did.

In another part of the same memorial, paragraph 8, it was stated that the memorialists "had been dismayed to find that the objectionable features of the first bill appear in all their reactionary aspect in the modified bill; whereas the alterations effected in it tend still more to the exclusion of the Civil Courts from the exercise of their salutary powers. The principle of exclusion and denial of justice has thus been made only more general and more positive than before." He scarcely knew how to deal with a statement of this description, because he thought there would have seemed to the most casual observer to be a distinction between the two bills, and the modifications made in the second in favour of the subject were of the most striking character. The first bill proposed to raise the old provinces entirely up to the level of the new, *i. e.*, to exclude the Courts entirely in all questions of revenue. The present bill would not only deprive the old provinces of less than was at first intended, but would admit the new provinces to a larger measure of Court jurisdiction than they had ever possessed since they passed under British rule. The Bombay Government had been more candid than the memorialists, and had fully recognised the material modifications which had been made in the bill since its first introduction.

Again it was stated in paragraph 9 of the memorial that "in virtue of Section 4 clauses (*c*) and (*d*) and Section 6, any Mamlatdar or Mahalkari, or any officer (or their peons) acting in these capacities, may give assistance of this kind and enrich one man at the expense of another, without leaving to the injured man any means of redress, or some round about remedy which will virtually prevent their obtaining redress." This remark had reference to the provision which enabled the Collector to render assistance to superior holders in recovering rents from their tenants; and it was only necessary to refer to Section 5 to see that there was the fullest provision there for all suits between landlords and tenants proceeding without interference, just as they did under the present law.

It was next stated, with regard to what was called *wuttun* property, that it had "always been dealt with as private property, which could be sold and purchased at one time like all other property." To ascertain how totally mistaken this view was it was only necessary to look at Section 20 of Bombay Regulation XVI. of 1827, which was the old law on the subject, to see that the alienation of service lands was extremely restricted, and could not take place beyond the limits of the family of the original holder, and now Act III. of 1874 of the Local Legislature had perpetuated the same provision in a more explicit and equally definite form.

He might perhaps have occasion again to refer later on to this memorial in a casual manner, but as a whole, he would now dismiss it with an expression of his regret that such a document should bear the signatures of some men whose friendship he valued, and of many whose talents he respected, but whose influence, when thus exerted, he deplored.

He would now pass into another class of objections that had been raised. It was said that the "statesmen of former days wished to make the people here as happy as those of England by conceding to the former the rights and privileges enjoyed by the latter," whereas now the object of the bill and the policy of the Government in general in this and other matters was to turn India into 'a mere Empire, governed by a Great Mogul and a host of rapacious tax-gatherers." It was also said that the principle of the bill was "unconstitutional," and the changes were rung upon what was constitutional and unconstitutional in an infinity of forms. He could not but think that those who made objections of this description were not fully aware of what "the rights and privileges of the British people" really were in matters of revenue. The simple fact, however, happened to be that there was "no proceeding in a Civil Court in England for the recovery of over-paid or over-assessed taxes; the aggrieved parties can only apply to the Commissioners" appointed for the purpose, that was to say, to the Revenue officers of Government. And the Court of Exchequer has ruled that it "will not upon motion enter upon any question of rateability to assessed taxes," and that "an assessment under the Assessed Taxes Acts is final and conclusive unless appealed against" to the Revenue officers. That was a broad and general statement which applied more or less to all classes of what might be called the Queen's taxes in England. With regard to the property [illegible] being usually the Court of [illegible] Sessions. [illegible] with regard to such taxation also, [illegible] was perfectly explicit, "that no rate * * * or any order, or award or other matter, or thing, made, done, or transacted, in or relating to the execution of this Act, shall be * * removed or removeable by *certiorari* or other writ or process whatever into any of the superior Courts." But there was further point in connection with the English law which was worthy of notice. That was that the Statute of 43 Geo. 3 C. 99, which was called the Land Tax Act, contained a proviso that at the time of the hearing of an appeal "no barrister, solicitor or attorney, or any person practising the laws, shall be allowed to plead before the said Commissioners on such appeal for the appellant or officers, either *viva voce* or by writings." And this proviso applied to all appeals which followed this statute. Now he ventured to think, that this was one of "the rights and privileges of the British people," which those who raised an objection of this kind would perhaps admit, on reconsideration, that they would rather *not* enjoy. And the Council could picture to themselves the number of memorials signed by pleaders throughout the country with which they would have been flooded if the committee had ventured to put such a section as this into the bill before them. He must confess that the allegation of the bill being "unconstitutional" was so far borne out that it did not contain this well-established provision of the English law.

Another point which had been raised was that the line which had been drawn in the bill between different kinds of claims was indefensible. This line the Council would recollect was, that whenever a case or a claim rested upon an express enactment or the provisions of a *sunnud*, or upon a deed, or a judgment, or other specific basis, the Civil Court should decide; but where a case turned upon a tenure, or a custom, or any matter more or less of a technical nature, the Revenue Courts should deal with it. It was said that this line was totally indefensible. Why, it was said, could not the Courts decide as well as Revenue officers on "the genuineness or authenticity of documents," on oral evidence, and on "the validity of informal guarantees?" Why could they not judge of the "political effect of political events more or less distant or obscure," and why could not Government give them all the information it might happen to possess? Now in the first place, with regard to political considerations, it was obviously not the business of the Civil Courts to enter into them; it was the duty of the Civil Court to decide on the evidence before it, and if it were to go wandering away from the specific matters before it into any such general considerations as to how the country ought to be governed, it would be entirely neglecting its own proper functions and trespassing on the domain of the executive Government.

Then with regard to the remaining objections as to documents and so on, he must point out, that it had never been said that the Revenue officers were better qualified to decide upon *all* documents and so on, but the allegation was merely in reference to the particular nature of revenue documents and revenue tenures and the like, of which they were supposed to possess special knowledge. With regard to this branch of the subject he would remark that it might be considered from two different points of view. In the first place the forms, principles and procedure of the Courts were necessarily in themselves not so favourable for the working out of elaborate revenue cases which might become precedents, as would be the revenue procedure. The Court was necessarily bound to decide upon what was placed before it; it must go upon the particular statements which might happen to be extracted unintentionally or without full consideration, from individual witnesses, and sometimes under cross-examination. The Court would, perhaps, under some theory of *laches*, refuse to admit in the course of the hearing certain evidence to rebut other evidence with which one of the parties considered he had been surprised with. The Court would draw inference unfavourable to one party from the absence of evidence which would probably have been produced in the Lower Court, if it had ever entered into any one's head that it was required. Many other instances could be given where a Court could not exhaustively and properly deal with this sort of questions, whereas, the Revenue officer was bound to investigate the matter to the bottom; he might send for any information be required. If he could not make out from the complaint, and the evidence upon which it was based, what the case rested on he might send for people considering themselves aggrieved, converse with them, find out what they really meant and deal with the case accordingly. In support of this, Mr. Hope would point out, that if it were not for such essential distinctions in the procedure of the Civil Courts, there would be no reason whatever excepting the difference of Appellate Courts for excluding from the Civil Courts revenue matters in such a province as the Punjab, where the same officer sat as a Judge in the morning and as a Collector in the evening; and there would be very little reason for having a similar distinction as regards similar suits in provinces like the North-Western Provinces where the officers who were the Judges had obtained their posts by simple transfer from the office of Collector, and were just as much up in revenue matters at the Collector himself.

Besides this, he must, however, add that in Bombay there was a special disability of the judicial department for dealing with revenue matters; and it was this, that there the revenue and judicial departments were separated from one another almost, he believed, from the commencement of every individual's service. Instead of passing into the grade of Judge after having been fifteen or twenty years in the country in revenue employ, it was not at all uncommon for young civilians to enter the judicial department as soon as they had passed their examinations, or at any rate, three or four years after entering the service, and when, in a great number of instances, their knowledge of the country and of the people could be at the best but skin deep. He was not now offering any opinion as to whether the system of separation of the two branches in Bombay was a proper system or the reverse. It might be, that this system was highly favourable to the cultivation of judicial knowledge. All that he contended was that it could not also permit the acquisition of revenue knowledge. There could be no doubt that the Bombay Judicial Department, as a whole, were a body of trained lawyers who were inferior to none in India whether in or out of the Civil Service. All that he contended was, not that they were not so, but that from the fact of their being so, they could not also be trained Revenue officers.

However, let us take, Mr. Hope proceeded, a further illustration of the point. Let us suppose some elaborate revenue case, a case, we would say, in which intricate and obscure land tenures were involved, where it was necessary to consult the Revenue records and accounts of the country for a couple of hundred years, where it was indispensable also to know the whole revenue history of the district and the surrounding districts for years before the country had passed under British rule; where documents were bristling with revenue terms, half of them partially obsolete and there was very little of real law at the bottom. Such a case we should probably see taken up in the first instance by an experienced Assistant Collector who would go through it, take evidence, collect accounts and documents, and submit his own view on it to the Collector. The case would then be considered by the Collector, possibly by two or more Collectors, and when it had been thoroughly sifted, it would be handed up to the Revenue Commissioner, who, in Bombay, was an officer of the very highest standing and authority, and had revenue control over one-half of the Presidency. From him it would go up to the Government, and if there was any legal point in it, the legal adviser of the Government would no doubt be consulted. It would then be taken up by the Revenue member of the Council and finally the orders of the Government would be issued.

On the other hand, we might imagine the same case in the hands of the District Court and the High Court. We should find the Courts, and the counsel on *both* sides striving with great zeal, honesty, and ability, to make out what the whole thing was about. We might find dictionaries of doubtful authority consulted as to the meaning of revenue terms; we should probably find one side or the other pinned by the Court to casual statements made by individual witnesses. Old printed reports about one thing might be supposed to apply to another really quite different. We might also find a whole mass of papers and accounts, perhaps some four or five hundred, handed over to the translators down at the presidency, papers in regard to some of which the entire value depended upon some idiomatic term of the native language; and the result of such translation might be somewhat similar to what might be that of an English charter or title deed some two hundred years old, being rendered into Hindoostani by a European. And on these data the Court, with great care and industy would pass as good a judgment as it could. And yet, after all, if it so happened that the decision of the Court was different from the decision of the chain of Revenue officers, we should probably at once find a whole series of persons who would be ready to denounce, as something little less than criminal, the views which the Revenue officers had taken. We would be told that this was a just judgment, giving the people their rights, of which over-zealous and indiscreet, if not rapacious and dishonest Revenue officers, had banded together in order to deprive them. Yet on what principle could such an assumption be defended? Would the very parties who put it forth, act upon a similar assumption in the relations of private life? Suppose a man's house was leaking, would he call a 'consultation of doctors'; or if his health was affected, would he convene a committee of engineers? The only ground upon which Mr. Hope could understand such an assumption being tenable, would be, that the Courts had necessarily and intrinsically a monopoly of all equitable feeling, knowledge, and common sense. He need scarcely say, that no Judicial officers would ever dream of claiming such a monopoly as that, which was practically ascribed to them by their too zealous advocates.

Mr. Hope was well aware, that it might be said that this argument went too far; that altogether, it proved a great deal too much. It might be said that if the Revenue Courts were really as good as he tried to make them out to be, we ought to hand over to them the decision of all Revenue matters between private parties, and not merely those in which the Government was concerned. There were three answers to this objection; first—that usually private relations were not by any means so complicated as, and were more of the nature of simple contract than the relations between the State and the subject. Likewise it might be said, that where the State was involved, the interests were more important than mere private interests; because, although it might not matter to the nation generally whether A or B had a particular piece of land, it mattered very much to them, whether or not they were all to be taxed in order that A might enjoy an exemption. Thirdly, he might add, that to a certain extent, we did at present entrust such matters to the Revenue Courts. In the Burma Land Revenue Bill, for instance, which was passed not long ago, there was an express provision that, if the Civil Court found any doubt about the status and rights of a land owner, it was to stay proceedings, and refer to the Collector to decide the question. Similarly with regard to rent. We were all aware that rent suits had been in various parts of India transferred from the Collector to the Civil Courts only recently, and there was still a great difference of opinion whether this transfer was a wise and workable one or not.

He would now change the subject to another point. It had been said in the memorial of the Hon'ble Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik and others, that the Courts were "the only specific assurance to the people of the justice and sound policy which actuated Government in its dealings with its subjects." And the decisions of the Civil Court again had been said by another party to be in "ninety-nine cases out of a hundred against the Government." Now he was not prepared with a return of the whole of the civil suits in the Bombay Presidency and their general result. But he did happen to have a return of the suits tried in the large collectorate of Surat for nine years, *i. e.*, between the years 1866 and 1874 both inclusive. This was a period, as it so happened, during which a series of the most important interests were dealt with in that collectorate. Nearly the whole of the alienations were disposed of under the provisions of Act VII. of 1863, the Summary Settlement Act, and thousands upon thousands of cases of disputed extent, tenure, &c., were investigated and decided. Besides that, the revenue survey was introduced throughout the whole collectorate; and finally, the city surveys, which related to landed property in large towns, were carried out in the town of Surat with a population of above 100,000, and in two other towns with a population of 10,000 and 15,000 respectively; so that, altogether it would have been difficult to select a period in which these terrible fellows, the Revenue officers, could have worked more havoc amongst the rights of the people, or in which the protecting genius of the Civil Courts might have been more needed, to throw the *aegis* of law over the oppressed. Yet, what were the facts? There were altogether within those nine years, 101 suits, of which be might remark, that very nearly one-half were either instituted before he had anything to do with the collectorate; or related to matters which had happened independently of him. He merely happened to have had the troublesome task of defending most of them. If we deducted [illegible] these [illegible] points in which [illegible] the whole number, and [illegible] which were now pending, we got a balance of 85. Of these 53 were decided entirely in favour of Government; 5 more were partially decided in its favour; 2 were withdrawn by the plaintiffs themselves, and 3 more, which Government had gained, were still under appeal, which made 63 to the credit of the Government. On the other hand, 15 had been won by the plaintiffs, 5 had been compromised by the Government, including 2 in which the Government had got favourable decrees in the Lower Court which they did not think it safe to pursue, as the wording of the law was doubtful and contrary to the intentions of the Legislature, and two were under appeal. That made 22 cases given against the Government as against 63 decreed in their favour: or in other words, instead of 99 out of every 100 cases going in favor of the people, three out of every four were decided in favor of the Government. Now, he could only say that if this was the "only specific assurance to the people of the justice and sound policy of the Government," as stated by the Hon'ble Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik and the other memorialists, they were assured by very little, and it seemed to him that it would be more appropriate to apply to the action of the Civil Courts than to the bill before the Council, the language of the Hon'ble Mr. Vishvanath and his fellow memorialists, namely, that "it was a sweeping measure of exceeding stringency, and as against the subject, with but a small modicum of utility." He could scarcely understand such enthusiastic advocacy of popular resort to the Civil Courts on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik and friends, except by supposing that they adopted the somewhat homely maxim which, though well known, had not yet found a place in legal text books, that "a woman, a dog, and a walnut tree, the more you beat them the better they be."

It might be asked, if the Government generally won all these suits, and the people liked it, why should you alter the law? The Canara case has been decided in your favour; six Rutnagherry cases have been decided in your favour; the Chief Justice has delivered an extra judicial speech in your behalf. What more can you want? Cannot you let well alone? It was true that the users of this argument were equally ready with the opposite one. You have lost such and such a case. Therefore, of course, "the fate of the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is sealed." However, letting that pass, he would but observe, that the change was required because of the enormous amount of friction, the immense delay, and the waste of time and money which all these suits caused; because of the political embarrassments which Sir Barrow Ellis had explained to the Council and the fiscal difficulties involved in even single erroneous decisions which Mr. Hobhouse had dwelt upon and because as he himself had already said to-day, the Government could not look to individual suits, but to the broad general principle of any measure which they were considering.

He had now only one more point to refer to, and it was this. It was said that, "however just and independent Revenue officers may be, it cannot but be that their minds are perhaps unconsciously biassed in favor of the Government," and it was asserted as a matter of fact, that they were prejudiced, and did habitually decide in favor of the Government and to the detriment of the people. Now, he thought that those who made such allegations as these, did not bear in mind that a Revenue officer had two interests, as had been pointed out by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse; and that the one in favor of keeping the people quiet, of collecting the revenue smoothly, and so gaining with his superiors the character of a man of tact and moderation, who could rule his district to the benefit of the Government and the satisfaction of the people, prevailed more, so far as he had experienced infinitely more, than the mere desire to add a few rupees to the revenue, which would perhaps never be noticed even by the Accountant General. Such an accusation, too, could at best apply only to the men who were quite in the lowest grade of superior Revenue officials, who might perhaps sometimes get over-interested in a case they had worked out in detail. It could not apply to all the superior officers who were often, perhaps, much more ready to criticise, the acts of those below them than to adopt the views which they offered. On the last occasion on which he had the honour of addressing the Council, he had referred to the "conscientious liberality of the Revenue officers themselves, who he knew from his own experience, and otherwise, habitually decided, and had decided thousands of cases in favour of the subject which if they had been referred to the Civil Courts must under the rigid rules by which the Courts were conducted, have been decided in favour of the Crown," and in support of this he should like to lay before the Council one illustration. It was that of the city surveys. These surveys involved the setting out of boundaries of all properties in large cities, and enquiries into the tenures and titles under which they were held, and the names of the parties possessing them, as also the measurement of the whole and the issuing of title deeds. In short these surveys were a matter of the very greatest importance, and it was said when they were first started that the rights of the people would inevitably be trampled on by the Revenue officers, with much more of the same sort of declamation, as we had been favoured with in this matter. These surveys had now been completed in four large cities, Broach, Surat, Bulsar, and Rander, after having lasted over a period of above ten years. In Broach with a population of from 30 to 40,000, the survey had lasted five years, and seven different officers had been engaged on it. The number of decisions was 20,047, the *sunnuds* issued were 9, 96, but the appeals were only 445, or little more than two per cent., though a considerable portion of them were decided in favour of the appellants. As to civil suits, there were only three, of which one was decided entirely in favour of the Government, another partly so, and the third was withdrawn on the death of the plaintiff. Again in Surat, with a population of 107,000, the survey had lasted nine years, and there were ten different officers engaged on it. The decisions were 47,133, the *sunnuds* issued were 26,000 and the appeals 491, or scarcely more than one per cent. This was not from any want of encouragement to appeal, because nearly one-half of the appeals were decided in favour of the appellant. The civil suits were 19; of these 5 were still pending, 10 were decided in favor of the Government, and out of the remaining 4, one was lost and 3 were compromised by the Government themselves, two of them, because it was not thought well to push an appeal the interpretation of a law which did not very well express the intention of the legislature. At Bulsar, with a population of about 15,000, there had been 5,247 decisions, and at Rander about the same number, with the same other general features. Only one question, involving ten cases, had been taken to Court, and decided against Government. Now consider that these surveys had lasted so long a time, and that these cities were so large and rich, containing a population of wealth and intelligence, that there was an abundance of educated pleaders about the District Court, and that there was also there "Her Majesty's opposition," who might be counted on one's fingers, but who were always ready to make the most of everything that occurred. Mr. Hope thought that if the Revenue officers had possessed any such biassed, indiscreet and rapacious tendencies as were ascribed to them "what was bred in the bone" must have "come out in the flesh," and this whole district have been driven into outcry or rebellion. Yet the fact was just the reverse. It appeared to him that this imputation of bias to the Revenue officers was as unjust and unreasonable, as would be the opposite allegation that the Civil Courts had a tendency to consider every Collector as a wrong doer, and to yield readily to the fascinations of posing in the attitude of protectors of the poor. Both would be equally false and untenable, and such allegations were both unjust to the great department at which they were levelled, and unworthy of the quarter, whatever it might be, from which they proceeded.

In conclusion he would briefly recapitulate the grounds on which the Council were asked to pass this measure. First of all, the state of the law was uncertain, so uncertain that we had the leading pleaders of Bombay at issue with their own Chief Justice and High Court. The law likewise was exceedingly anomalous, as it was found, that in the new provinces there was an unnecessary exclusion of the Civil Courts, while in the old provinces there was an extreme admission of them, so extreme an admission as to be greater than that which existed in any other part of India or even in the United Kingdom. Further, this uncertainty and extreme admission of the Courts was not unlikely to lead to consequences which were embarrassing both fiscally and politically; and the chances of such embarrassment were enhanced by the peculiarity of Bombay Judicial officers not also having revenue experience. Upon those who objected to the bill lay the burden of showing why one portion of one Presidency of India should be treated quite differently from the rest of India and England, and that they had altogether failed to do. On the contrary, they had been obliged to take refuge in a variety of exaggerations and misrepresentations which had been more or less fully exposed. Under these circumstances, he thought the Council might pass the bill without hesitation, in the full confidence that it would redress the glaring anomalies which now existed, and remove the risk of complications and difficulties in the future.

BOMBAY.

Government Workhouse.—There were twenty-eight European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

Furious Driving.—A shigram driver, named Bhica Jyram, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for driving his vehicle on the Grant Road in a rash and negligent manner.

Cruelty to Animals.—Sittaram Ramdeen, a hack stable keeper, was on Saturday fined Rs. 5, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse, by allowing it to be used while in an unfit state.

Stealing a Boat.—Soma Hurry and Seenor Soma, two boatmen, were on Saturday sentenced to four months' hard labour each, in the Common Jail by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for stealing a toney, valued at Rs 45, the property of Hurry Jannoo.

The Sassoon Dock.—The Golden Horn left the dock on Tuesday, the 28th March and proceeded to sea on Wednesday. The Arch-Druid entered on the 29th idem and the Ettore A. H. Lloyd's, on the 31st. The vessels now in dock are the Cerdic, Arch-Druid and Ettore.

Old Offenders.—Two noted characters, named Jowlia Balloo and Mahadoo Rama, were on Saturday sentenced to six months' hard labour each, in the House of Correction, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to Jyram Wittoo.

H. M.'s House of Correction.—There were in all 359 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 104 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 219 by the Magistrates of Police; 1 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by military courts-martial and 6 by naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 300 were natives and the remainder 59 Europeans.

H. M.'s Common Jail.—There were in all 315 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 257 prisoners including 18 women, of whom 42 were non-labour prisoners and 215 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 58 prisoners, including 5 women, of these latter 17 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 41 from the Small Causes Court.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Bazaar Gate Street, on view of the body of Manockjee Nusserwanjee. Deceased was about 45 years of age and had been suffering for some time past from some chronic complaint. It appears that when he was taken seriously ill, he told his relatives that he had taken two [illegible] to destroy himself. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic."

Colaba Branch Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending on the 31st March 1876, amounted to 887, of which 271 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 151 Hindoos, 25 Musalmans, 27 Parsees and 68 native Christians; adult males 116, females 53 and children 102. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis and rheumatism.

Recovery of Valuable Papers.—Ten Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,000 each (4½ per cent bonds) were handed over by a *reckla* driver No. 226, named Bewa Bapoo, on Friday night last to Mr. Superintendent Crummey of the B division. It appears the driver stated that these papers were found lying in his *reckla* after discharging the four passengers that had come by his vehicle that night from the Fort. They were two Parsees, a Hindoo and a Mahomedan. The last man was the Mahomedan that left his *reckla*. When he found the valuable papers and offered it to the Mahomedan he refused to take them, stating that they did not belong to him. Consequently he handed them over to the police officer. On Saturday morning a Parsee, named Soorabshaw Ardashir, appeared before the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Mills, and claimed them as his property. On a clear and satisfactory identification being tendered by the claimant, the notes were returned to him on which the Parsee by way of remunerating the *reckla* driver for his honesty and trouble gave him a sum of Rs. 10, which was accepted, but apparently with much dissatisfaction.

Forsaking the Faith of his Fathers.—We learn that the newly-appointed Bishop of Bombay is a son of the late Major C. D. Mylne, of the Bombay Army, well known in Bombay (where he resided for many years) as an earnest evangelical Christian, actively engaged in connection with the Bible Society, the Tract and Book Society, and other evangelistic agencies here. At the time we knew him he and his family were connected with the Free Church of Scotland. His son is 32 years of age and must have been born in India, we suppose. Nothing could have been further from the thoughts of Major and Mrs. Mylne than that their son should become a High Churchman in the Church of England. A daughter of theirs was married to the Rev. Mr. Hudson, a clergyman of the Church of England, who lost his life in attempting to ascend one of the high Alps.—*Bombay Guardian.*

The Deccan College.—We hear that an anonymous petition has been forwarded to the Director of the Educational Department, and the said petition has been referred to the Principal of the Deccan College for enquiry. If the author is found out he should be expelled the College. It is said that the petitioner has complained therein that no attention is paid towards educating the students of the College.—*Poona Observer.*

SMALL POX IN BOMBAY.

The number of small-pox patients under treatment in the several hospitals on Saturday morning and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Friday morning to Saturday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 16 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 4 under treatment, 1 admission no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 15 under treatment, no admissions, 4 discharged and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were on Saturday at the Moody Bay 15 Arthur Bunder 8, and at Camateepoora 10 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered on Saturday was 25, of whom 15 were Hindoos, 9 Mahomedans, and 1 European. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Esplanade, 1; Market, 2; Mandvie 1; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 4; Dhobie Talao, 1; Kharra Talao, 2; Khetwady, 1; Dongree, 2; Girgaum, 3; Tarwarree, 1; Camateepoora, 2; Byculla, 3; and Mahim 1.

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DISGRACEFUL SCENE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

On Saturday night a number of the Bombay public were favoured with the novel sight of a theatrical manager gratuitously fixing a gross insult upon a large, good-humoured, and thoroughly appreciative audience. Friday and Saturday were the "last nights" of the Lewis's Company at the Grant Road Theatre. On Friday evening, the company played Cinderella, and chiefly through the efforts of Mr. H. Aveling in the character of Clorinda, the heroine's imperious and disagreeable elder sister, the performance was a complete success. Mr. Aveling's make-up was perfect, and his imitation, or rather burlesque, of the peculiar airs and graces which characterise some members of the female sex was admirable, and elicited roars of applause.

On Saturday night, the theatre was filled to excess, many people being unable to obtain seats, while many others could not gain admission. There were several causes which contributed to draw the exceptionally large audience. In the first place, it was the company's last night,—and among those who have witnessed their performances they have become popular; and secondly, it had been announced that Mr. Lewis would appear on the stage and give a history of his experiences as a theatrical manager during the last 36 years,—a narrative which it was naturally expected would be of some interest. Pygmalion and Galatea, the first piece on the programme, was perfectly successful, Mrs. Lewis playing Galatea with her usual grace and spirit, and Mr. Aveling excelling his former efforts in the character of Pygmalion; and the audience appeared greatly pleased, and applauded the piece heartily throughout.

Directly after the curtain fell Mr. Lewis made his appearance, and instead of the narrative of interesting stage reminiscences which was expected from him, treated his patrons to a most vulgarly impertinent and insulting speech, which was at once an envenomed tirade against the Indian public, and the Bombay public especially, and a malicious reflection on the characters of the members of his company. Mr. Lewis appears to have made up his mind to retire from the position of theatrical manager, and having been disappointed with his latest speculation, as being a losing instead of a profitable concern, he has fallen into a humour not uncommon among chagrined and disappointed men, and has taken to reviling and calumniating everybody about him.

Having—probably on the generally received principle that even the most trivial circumstances in the lives of great men are of interest to the inferior masses—informed the house that he commenced his career as a theatrical manager 36 years ago, at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester. Mr. Lewis went on to tell his favoured audience that he had since pursued his profession in most parts of the world, and had always studied to conduct his performances in a respectable manner, and had chosen to employ actors and actresses who were respectable in preference to those who were not respectable,—a very creditable desire certainly, but one, surely, that is much too natural and commonplace for particular self-congratulation. Our exemplary and upright theatrical manager,—a Pharisee among Publicans apparently, in his own opinion,—then told a large and respectable Bombay audience, almost in so many words, that the reason why the Bombay public had not adequately supported his company's performances was that he was much too moral a man to suit their vicious and depraved tastes,—in short, that they would not attend his theatre because he would not allow "a lot of young women" who had been placed under his care by their parents, to "go astray," or in other words, "to go about with every 'counterjumper' or 'cad' who may have thought proper to take them." After bringing a general charge of drunkenness against his company, Mr. Lewis came to the statement of the real grievance that rankled in his breast, contained in the assertion that during the seven months occupied by his tour in India he had been losing at the rate of Rs. 500 a month. In Bombay, he said, his expenses had been, on an average, Rs. 350 a night, and his company had often played to a house paying no more than Rs. 60 or Rs. 80. Next, Mr. Lewis had a cut at the Bombay newspapers, asserting that they had treated him unjustly and damaged his speculation by publishing the fact, some few weeks ago, that four or five of the members of his company were ill with small-pox, and having stated *en passant* his belief that no good theatrical company would pay in India, he concluded with a loud and resonant flourish on his own brazen trumpet, taking a vast amount of credit to himself for what of course would be essential to any success of his theatre, viz:—for not "slurring" performances when there were only a few persons present to witness them.

One would think from his language that this was Mr. Lewis's first visit to India, but in reality he has been here in charge of theatrical companies before only perhaps upon former occasions his pocket may have been heavier instead of lighter on his return, and it is wonderful what a difference the state of a man's pocket makes in his opinion of the places where its weight has been lessened or increased.

Altogether, Mr. Lewis's oratorical effort was a disgrace to him, and it was surprising that the audience could patiently sit and hear a catalogue of such spiteful assertions, calculated as they were, though utterly, as we believe, without foundation, to damage the characters of persons who could not very well come forward to defend themselves. From Mr. Lewis's now publicly stated opinion of the young ladies of his company, perhaps a tolerably definite conclusion may be arrived at regarding the real state of things which induced a former member of the company to commit himself by an act of violence which constituted an offence against the law, and which resulted finally in the death of that unfortunate young man Burton in the small-pox hospital.

The following is Mr. Lewis's speech, from which the public will be able to judge whether our remarks upon it are merited:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—As this is the last night of my management in India, I think it will not be out of place to say a few words. It is now some 36 years since I commenced theatrical management. I was then manager of the Queen's Theatre in Manchester. Since that time I have been a theatrical proprietor in most parts of the world,—I may say at all events in three quarters; and I have always made it a study to conduct the performances in a respectable manner. Respectability has been my aim much more than money, and I have generally chosen both actors and actresses that have been respectable in preference to even better actors and actresses that have not been respectable. I am sorry to say now I am leaving off management that I should have made a bad impression in any part of the world; but I have made several enemies here, and from what cause?—simply because I have had a lot of young women placed under my care by their fathers and mothers, and I have tried to do my duty towards them, not allowing them to go out with any counter-jumper, or cad, and so forth, who may have thought proper to take them, (hisses, and a voice "hear, hear!") That is my great fault, and I would like to commit faults every day, sooner than let them go astray. (Cries of "turn him out," hisses, and "hear, hear.") I can assure you that I have had more trouble with this company during the seven months from the time we opened here last August until now, than I had during the previous seven years, what with drunkenness, and one thing or another (hisses). You may hiss, ladies and gentlemen, but these are facts, and facts are stubborn things. When you consider that a man comes out here and has to pay £1,000 to bring a company over here, it is a very serious thing. I have been during the last seven months losing at the rate of Rs. 500 a week,—besides having had to pay passage money for the company; and I can tell you it is a very severe task. I dare say there will be a great many companies coming here, but I am afraid that India is getting too close for any select company, though I dare say a small company, playing for two or three nights here may do pretty well. My expenses here have been on an average Rs. 350 a night, and night after night we have been playing to as low as Rs. 60 or Rs. 80. Last week, I think we took about Rs. 400. Whatever my money loss has been I care nothing, but I certainly do care something for my reputation. (Hisses, and some applause) You have a perfect right to hiss gentlemen; this is a public place. (A voice: "Turn him out)" I shall be at perfect liberty to answer any gentleman who is hissing, if he will come to me after the performance is over. Continuing, Mr. Lewis further said—The papers may give us a notice now and then, but I don't think they have treated us as they should have done. When four or five of my company were in the small-pox hospital their names were advertised as belonging to the company. Perhaps the papers had a perfect right to do that, but I know it was the means of my losing Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000. Now I will say very little more, except that when we have had small houses, we have always looked after the business, or at least my wife has (hear, hear) and the performances have been gone through just the same as if there had been good houses. I don't think the performances have been neglected one night during our stay here. We have given seven months of our time,—at least I have given seven months of my time,—for nothing, and I shall lose nearly £2,000. (A Parsee:—"God give you plenty by and by.") (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis then retired.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Captain G. J. Babot, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr and Mrs Carr
Mr and Mrs J W Reid
Mrs A C B Withers
Mrs Theobald and two children
Capt Dunn
Mr W Townson
Mr Butts

For Brindisi.

Mr R W Fitch
Mr R Logan
Mr F Anderson
Mr H C Williams
Mr and Mrs A K Nairne
Mr J McKee
Mr F L Goldsmid
Lieut Col and Mrs Lilly and child
Col Davidson
Mr H Baring Lawford
Lieut The Hon'ble E Noel
Col W A Park
Mr R Rust
Mr Watson
Major Leck
The Hon'ble Major Bertie Hobart.

For Venice.

Mr W Ramsay
Capt W E Chambers
Mr H J Rustomjee
Capt Edgell
Mr and Mrs J B Knowles
Mr C H Byrne
Mr Lewis Cayle
Mr Flemington

For Suez.

Major General and Mrs Bell
Mr H S West
Mrs Knowles

WHITE LINEN, Coloured Cambric, Zephyr, Oxford, Silk and Wool, and Flannel Shirts, with and without Collars. West End, Shakespear, and a dozen varieties of turn down, as also a large selection of Stand up Collars. Watson and Company, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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THE P. AND O. CO.'S EXTRA STEAMER FOR LONDON.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nubia, Captain W. B. Hall, will sail on the 5th instant for London via Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mrs Deighton
Major Cunningham and two children
Mr Gilmour and friend
Mr D Blayney
Mr Fraser
Mr and Mrs Geo Samuels and two children
Mr E J Moore
Mr Deighton
Mr J P Baird
Mr and Mrs W B Henry and infant
Mr Watson
Mrs Tunnard and child
The Rev A Robinson
Mrs Trotter
Mr and Mrs Wicks and four children
Capt J DeB Lynch
Miss Richards
Mr J B Skerrett.

THE LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THIS case was resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, in which Hurrychund Wittooba, the accountant and book-keeper of the Bombay Co-operative Society's Stores, stands charged with dishonestly misappropriating Rs. 570 in Government currency notes, belonging to Mr. Frank Bailey, and also further charged with the theft of the said property.

Mr. Payne, (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors,) conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the defence.

At the opening of the adjourned proceedings, Mr. Shantaram offered to refund the amount if the prosecutor will withdraw the charge against his client.

Mr. Payne replied that he would gladly accept the offer especially as the prosecutor is not a resident of Bombay and is bound to time, besides which he will be greatly inconvenienced in carrying out this action, provided that the money was paid through the Court and the withdrawal of the charge by the sanction of the Magistrate, as it would be unfair on his part to act otherwise.

His Worship declined to interfere in the matter, consequently the case was proceeded with.

The evidence of the Parsee clerk of the Oriental Bank who paid the notes to Mr. Bailey on the day in question, also that of a young man, named Lester, of the Paper Currency Department, who detected one of the notes when brought for exchange by the Marwarree, named Nowla Motee, and also that of Mr. Storrar (of the firm of Messrs. Storrar and Buchanan) who are the secretaries and agents to the Bombay Co-operative Society, were taken.

After which the case was adjourned to the 4th instant, on application by the counsel for the defence, in order that he might cross-examine the two Marwarree witnesses in this case, on certain points which it is necessary for Mr. Shantaram to be further instructed by his client, the defendant.

A DYING DECLARATION.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, the Second Magistrate of Police, proceeded about noon on Saturday last to the J. J. Hospital, and took the following depositions of a Mahomedan, named Bucuskhan Fakookhan, who is alleged to have been assaulted on the 28th instant by three other Mahomedans and his now lying in a precarious state at the said hospital from the effects of the assault committed upon him on that date.

Bucuskhan Fakookhan, on oath, deposed—I am a weaver and my place of residence is near the race-course at Byculla. I carry on my business in the same place. On Tuesday last, at about 12 o'clock noon, this police constable No. 579E, came to my *karkhana* (workshop) where I was working. He was accompanied by two men, one of them was Gajoo. I do not know the name of the other. The said sepoy ordered me to come out. I asked him why I was wanted. He replied "come out I will tell you." I then went to my room to dress. After I had dressed I came out of my room, when I found two men, whose names are Kaloo and Mujur, standing there. Gajoo and the other men who had come with the sepoy were standing near my *karkhana* door, which is ten paces distant from the door of my room. Kaloo and Mujur asked me to go along with them. I said I would go with the sirkar's sepoy. They insisted upon my going with them to the door of Kaloo's *karkhana*, which is about 50 paces distant from my room. When we reached this place many persons were standing there and Kaloo called out to them, "what are you looking at, beat them." Mujur then took up a crow-bar from Kaloo's *karkhana* and struck me a blow on the head. One Rahimbux then gave me a blow on my forehead with a bamboo stick. Kaloo then called out "Kill him," upon which one Yacoob who held a knife in his hand came up to strike me. I raised my right hand to defend myself when he struck me on this finger with a knife. A man, named Herati, then gave me a blow on the back of my neck with a bamboo stick. Three other men then gave me blows with sticks on my back. Two of these men are known by the name of Abdoola. I don't know the name of the third man. I do not know what occurred afterwards as I became insensible. When I recovered my senses I found myself in this hospital. While I was being beaten as I have now described, the police constable No. 579E, was at my door near my *karkhana*. He did not come to my assistance. Gajoo also remained with him. The assault took place in the open space in the front of Kaloo's *karkhana*. There is no storey above Kaloo's *karkhana*. I and my brother Mahomed Ali Khan last year had an altercation with some persons who were living on the upper storey of my brother's *karkhana* and who had thrown night soil upon my brother. Kaloo and the persons who have now assaulted me are the friends of those persons, and Kaloo and Mujur often said they would beat me when an opportunity afforded itself.

I am suffering great pain. I do not know whether I shall live; my life seems to be in danger.

The above deposition was being concluded when the three parties, named Kaloo, Yacoob, and Herati, alleged to have assaulted the deponent, were brought in by the police to the hospital and placed before the informant, and the above information was read and interpreted in the presence and hearing of the three prisoners. The informant was then re-sworn. He identified the three prisoners as the parties alluded to in the above information.

Cross-examined by the prisoner No. 1, Kaloo.—I did not hurt myself on the head by the iron staple of my window in attempting to escape nor did I fall down.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 2, Yacoob.—It is not true that you came to the spot after the assault was over. You took part in assaulting me.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 3, Herati.—You were not looking at the *tamasha*, you assaulted.

An hour after this deposition was taken, the three prisoners, Kaloo, Yacoob, and Herati were charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before the same Magistrate with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bucuskhan Fakookhan on the 28th ult.

Mr. Morojee Cassinath appeared for the defence. The case was postponed for further hearing to the 8th instant.

A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK DISMISSED.

A SUIT brought by the Bombay agent of the London Bombay and Mediterranean Bank against Bhanjee Joothani and Dewjee Hemraj was decided last week by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court. The defendants were described in the plaint as "trading under the name of Dewjee Bhanjee of Bombay, Hindoo merchant, residing in a house situate at Musjid Bunder without the Fort of Bombay," from whom the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 1,600 for calls, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from 24th October 1870 till payment and costs of the suit. The defendants denied they ever applied for or accepted any shares in the plaintiff's company, or that they were contributories thereof; and alleged that they had for many years past carried on business under the style of "Dowjee Bhanjee and Company" at their place of business Moody Bazaar, and that they never resided at Musjid Bunder as alleged in the plaint. They further denied receipt of the Chancery Court's balance order of the 26th January 1871, or that they ever had any notice of the plaintiffs' claim upon them until they were served with the summons in this suit. Of the issues raised, the most material one was whether the defendants or either of them applied for or were or was allotted any shares in the plaintiffs' company? Mr. Taylor, for the plaintiffs, contended that the issue was immaterial, having already been decided by the High Court of Chancery. His Lordship thought that the register must be rectified or the suit must fail. He could only read the contributories' list and balance order as relating to an individual "Dewjee Bhanjee"; the Court could not pass judgment against any one but the person so named in the register; and as this Court had no power to rectify the register, the plaintiffs had come to the wrong Court. There was not a scintilla of evidence to lead the Court to the conclusion that "Dewjee Bhanjee" meant the same person as the two defendants. Mr. Taylor applied for leave to withdraw the suit, with liberty to file a fresh one. The defendants' counsel opposed the application; and his Lordship thereupon raised an additional issue whether the order of the 26th January 1871 created a cause of action against the defendants? Finding this issue in favour of the defendants, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Taylor and Mr. Sterling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

HINDOO REFORMERS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

31ST MARCH.

WHILE the members of the local Prarthna Somaj are engaged in considering the advisability of abandoning the various idolatrous practices in their domestic concerns, actuated by the pressing appeal addressed to them at their last anniversary day by one who signed himself "Moral Courage and True Reform," it is a great relief to be in a position to announce that an admirer of the local Arya Somaj has overcome the superstitions of his caste and inaugurated a reform which ought to be imitated by every Hindoo who has lost faith in the Brahminical doctrines now prevalent in the community. Mr. Hurrychund Chintamon, the well-known photographer and the late Gaekwar's agent in England, has, during this week, performed the *Moonj* ceremony of his son, strictly in accordance with *Vedic* rights, under the directions of the renowned Swamy Dayanund Saraswati. To witness this, therefore, a pretty large number of the educated had assembled in Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, on Thursday morning (the 30th March) at 8 A. M. The principal among them were these: Martin Wood, Esq., the editors of the *Rast Goftar* and of the *Bombay Sumachar*; Mooljee Thakursee, Esq.; Madhowdas Roognathdas, Atmaram Bapoo Dalvi, Girdharlal D. Kothari, (President of the Arya Somaj); Anundrao Bhaskerjee, Hurrychand Shamrao, (Interpreter High Court); and fifty others of the Marathi and Gujarati sections. The chief beauty of this celebration [illegible] simplicity contrasted with the usual din and waste of grains and money that follow, or rather engross the investiture ceremony in its ordinary process. There was no installation made of any idols either in metals or grains, and no procession from the house of the parents to the house of his future *Gooroo* or spiritual teacher, with tom-toms and a naikini (dancing girl) to boot. There were only the recitation of *Vedic mantras* at the sacrificial fire in praise of the Almighty on the first day; on the second day the actual initiation into study was made by the Swamy in person, who made the future student repeat the *mantras* indicative of sundry promises by the boy to his *gooroo* in respect of his conduct in future. The whole of the text of the *mantra* was explained to the boy by the Swamy in Hindee in respect of his objects of worship, of those of his future study, and of his observances towards God, his parents, wife, and fellow creatures. It was particularly impressed upon his tender mind that he was expected to be a *man* and not to be a servile sycophant. At the request of the host, Mr. Atmarama Dalvi interpreted the same in Marathi to the ladies that had assembled to witness this interesting ceremony. All were pleased with the happy result of the event, as no opposition or failure occurred to mar the scene. It was to be wished fervently that the Prarthna Somajists will follow in Hurrychund's footsteps and leave off hypocrisy to their great credit and relief.

A CRUEL MURDER.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, on Monday, the 27th ultimo, before the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the case—the Queen *vs.* Satti Bali Kom Basopa and Rama bin Mudkapa,—for murder was disposed of.

This was a case in which the two accused were tried and convicted at a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Belgaum, before C. F. H. Shaw, Esq., Session Judge, on the 14th February last of having murdered Sun Kencha bin Rama at Nalispur, in the district of Belgaum, on the 10th January 1876, and were both sentenced to death, which sentence was subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The circumstances of this murder are briefly these. It appears on the evening of Monday, the 10th January, Tagina, witness in this case, and his brother Sun Kencha, whose death is the subject of enquiry, who are Pujaries of the idol Khanove, situated in a temple in Khonawa limits left their village Demgowdun-patti to proceed to the temple. The road lay through the village Nalispur, about 400 paces distant, and about some distance further is the temple. The accused, Sathi Balli, mistress of Sun Kencha, lives in Nalispur, and Sun Kencha made some excuse to his brother to go into the temple while he remained behind, but promised to follow. He did not follow; but Lagina being aware of the attraction in Nalispur thought nothing of his absence and went to sleep, from which he was aroused about 4 A. M. of Tuesday by a Shetsandi telling him Sun Kencha was dying in the house of Satti Balli, prisoner No. 1. Lagina proceeded thither and found Sun Kencha speechless and insensible and breathing stertoriously, and shortly afterwards he died. Sun Kencha, it appears, was a strong, active young man, of about 26 years of age. Soon after Lagina and the jurors examined the body, there was a mark on the throat and a small cut below his groin. Satti Balli gave out that Sun Kencha asked her to leave her caste Lingait and join his caste Berud, and on her refusal he said he would commit suicide or kill her; but she was not believed, partly because of the cut below his groin and partly because the peg from which it was said he had suspended himself was loose in the wall, and the rope said to have been used was thought to be too light, and there was no mark of a rope round the neck. The Patel however, it appears, did not cause the house, a wretched shed of Satti Balli, to be searched, but sent the body of Sun Kencha with Satti Balli to Gukak and himself accompanied, where the hospital assistant made a very perfunctory *post mortem* examination, and he considered death was occasioned by suffocation, though he found small wounds and scratches under the groin and on the throat of the deceased. The accused woman Satti Balli was then sent back to Nalispur, in order that further enquiry might be instituted. She, it appears, adhered to her first statement until the Friday following, when she admitted that she had drugged Sun Kencha, at the instigation of Rama, prisoner No. 2, in order that he also might share her favors, but with no intention of causing death; but that when he was stupefied from the drug, Rama appeared, inflicted the injury below the groin of Sun Kencha and twisted his neck and persuaded her to say he had committed suicide. In support of this statement she gave up a packet which Dr. Hughes proves contains seeds and pulverised seeds of dattura. As soon as Satti Balli made this admission Rama was arrested, after which sufficient evidence was adduced to prove that these parties were in company together on the night of the alleged murder, and it is further shown that there has been a dispute between the family of Lagina and Sun Kencha and the family of Rama, arising out of idol service, and that Sun Kencha took a most active part in that dispute, also that Rama, prisoner No. 2, had formerly kept Satti Balli, prisoner No. 1, but had partly discarded him for Sun Kencha, and Lagina at the commencement stated that he suspected Rama and Satti Balli had murdered Sun Kencha, and ultimately the Sessions Court came to the conclusion that Satti Balli and Rama jointly caused the death of Sun Kencha which he met at their hands by violence, partly owing to the administration of dattura, partly to shock to the nervous system by the injury under his groin and partly to suffocation by throttling, and that Sun Kencha did not cause his death by his own acts.

This case was carefully considered on the week previous by the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West, the Judges who composed the Court of reference, who, being divided in opinion as to the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the conviction against the second prisoner Rama, the case with their opinion was referred to the Chief Justice under the provision of Section 271 B of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following decision was arrived at after two sittings of the Honourable Court.

The Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West) sentences the prisoner Satti Balli to transportation for life.

The Court (the Hon. the Chief Justice Westropp and the Hon. Mr. Justice West) confirms the sentence of death passed on Rama Madkapa.

PRINCIPAL STANDARD COINS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN RUPEES.

Country.	Denomination of coin.	Legal Weight. In grammes.	Legal Weight. In Grains.	Fineness per 1,000.	Pure Metal. In Grammes.	Pure Metal. In Grains.	Authority.	* Equivalent in Rupees, when the price of a British Standard ounce of Silver is 50d.	51d.	52d.	53d.	54d.	55d.	56d.	57d.	58d.	59d.	60d.
Gold.																		
Portugal	10-Milrei	17·735	273·704	916·666	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	Eagle	16·718	258·000	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Japan	10-yen	16·666	257·217	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	10-Milrei	8·965	138·350	916·666	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scandinavia	20-Crown	8·960	138·287	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain	Sovereign	7·988	123·274	916·666	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	20-Mark	7·965	122·923	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Netherlands	10-Florin	6·720	103·703	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Latin Convention†	20-Franc	6·452	99·567	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver.																		
China	Tael (Canton)	37·584	580·000	980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
United States	Trade Dollar	[illegible]	420·000	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Mexico	Dollar	27·067	417·707	902·77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Spain	5-Peseta	[illegible]	[illegible]	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Latin Convention	5-Franc																	
Bolivia	Peso	25·000	385·808	900	[illegible]	347·227	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Columbia																		
Chili																		
Ecuador																		
Peru	Sol																	
Russia	Rouble	20·721	319·928	868·056	17·996	277·715	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Siam	Tical	14·518	224·000	906·250	13·110	203·800	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Austria‡	Florin	12·345	190·518	900	11·111	171·467	[illegible]	[illegible]										
India	Rupee	11·664	180·000	916·666	10·692	165·000	[illegible]	[illegible]										
Java	Florin	10·000	154·323	945	9·450	145·836	[illegible]	[illegible]										

Relative value of Gold to Silver at various Prices in sterling of Standard Silver in London.

d.	
[illegible]	1 to 18·490
[illegible]	18·134
[illegible]	17·792
[illegible]	17·463
[illegible]	17·145
[illegible]	16·839
[illegible]	16·544
[illegible]	16·258
[illegible]	15·983
[illegible]	15·716

* The equivalent in Rupees is calculated irrespective of seignorage. The value in rupees corresponding to any price of silver not given in the table will be readily found by multiplying the value corresponding to the nearest price given in the table by that price and then dividing the product by the price in question.

† This includes France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece.

The double standard prevails in these countries, the 5-franc being the silver coin of legal tender for all amounts. The silver token coinage is depreciated, being only 835 fine. The relative value of gold to silver in the currency is 1 to 15·5.

‡ "Since 1870, both Austria and Hungary are coining 4 and 8-gulden pieces in gold, corresponding with the 10 and 20-franc pieces of France."—Tate's Modern Cambist.

§ Only for international use.

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3. "Hedley's" Patent Duplex Hydraulic Boat Lowering and Hoisting Apparatus (No. 4252) whereby Boats and Launches may be speedily and safely lowered in cases of emergency at sea or for landing Mails and Passengers where large Vessels are prevented going near the shore.

ROBERT HEDLEY.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE received a very choice selection of ALUMINIUM GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, WATCH-GUARDS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS, &c.

Also some very fine PICTURES, Mounted and Framed, in real English Gold Frames.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SECRETARIES and AGENTS beg to inform Members that they have on Sale at the Stores—

Almonds and Raisins.
Bacon, in cut and in tin.
Biscuits, in great variety.
Brushes—Clothes, Shoe, Nail, and Tooth.
Bon Bons.
Cheese—Cheddar, Gloucester, and Stilton.
Confectionery.
Candied Peel.
Candles.
Chocolate Menier.
Crackers.
Cigars.
Cartrages, Loaded, Blue and Green.
Figs.
Flavouring Essences.
Fruits in Spirits.
Golden Syrup.
Hams.
Herrings, Cured, Kippered, and à la Sardine.
Herbs, dried.
Harness Polish.
Jams.
Jellies
Kid Reviver.
Milk, condensed Swiss and English.
Marmalade.
Normandy Pippins.
Potted Meats, Fish, and Game.
Plum Puddings.
Pickles, Capt. White's and others
Perfumery in great variety.
Plate Powder.
Soups.
Sauces.
Sausages.
Salmon, Fresh and Pickled.
Spices.
Truffles.
Tongues.
Tart Fruits.
Tobacco, Bird's Eye, Latakia, and Honey Dew.
Vegetables.
Vinegar, Malt and Tarra
Whisky, Scotch.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation Helmets	18	0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	13	0
Do. do. lined with green	12	0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	16	0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	12	0
FELT HATS.		
Christy's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7	0
Do. Soft Crown	6	8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7	0
Do. do. do. do.	6	8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6	0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5	8
Drab Shell	9	0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTIO

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Pocket Filters	2 1
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Air Tight Uniform cases	23
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Courier do	4-8 to 12 8	Sponge Bags	1 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Sponges	3 8
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8	Soap Boxes	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Air Pillows	5 0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8	Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	English Feather do	7 8	Do. Brushes	0 10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8	Nail Do.	0 12
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Cotton do.	15 0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Extra large do	24 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Briar Root Pipes, in Cases	3 to 5 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Warm do. ,,	15 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Faced Collars	0 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8			Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	2 8			Warm Gloves	1 8	Lloyd's Euxesis	1 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to 12 8			Mits	1 8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8			Mufflers	2 12	Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Pins, Scarf	1 0	Overland Chairs, best Beach	6 to 12 8
				Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0	Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0		
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12		
				Gents' Slippers	2 8		
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12		
				China Bath Slippers	1 0		

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SOLID ICE!!!

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE.
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel.

Small size to make about 2 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper two thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 150.
Larger size to make about 4 lb. of Ice at each operation, with stove and chimney, wrapper and thermometers, &c. complete, Rs. 225

Carre's New Patent Ice Machine.
(SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say, one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do. on Four DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

THE LATEST LUXURY.

SOLD BY S. ROSE & CO., 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
For the Tent, Jungle, or Verandah. A safeguard against Damp, Fever, Vermin.
Just the thing a Traveller wants.

The Ashantee Pocket Hammock

Forms a luxurious Bed, Couch, or Seat; it supports every part of the body evenly and completely, and the rest in it is surprisingly enjoyable and refreshing.

SOME OF THE USES OF THE ASHANTEE HAMMOCK.

A swing for the nursery, as a cradle, a swing or seat with back, fly-net for horses, foraging net, can be used as a strap round the waist, a receptacle for game or fish, and for carrying persons as in Sedan Chair.

EACH HAMMOCK INCLUDES:—

Oil-cloth case, 2 Ropes, 2 Screw Hooks and full Directions, &c.

Cash Price.	Cash Price.	Cash Price.	Cash Price.
No. 1, Rs. 10.	No. 2, Rs. 13.	No. 5, Rs. 12.	No. 6, Rs. 6.

The following Extras can be supplied for fixing the Hammock when Trees are wanting:—

	Rs.	a.
2 Staves, 4 Pegs, and 2 extra Screw-hooks, weight about 4 lbs., per set	3	0
Canes, to prevent friction of Cords per pair	2	0

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST exist
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy
Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpo
copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases a
great variety always in stock.
August 1st, 1875.
10, Ramp

NOTICES.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur.

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Hornin ham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must al say that your Pills are an excellent medi [illegible]

J

Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry charger, perfectly quiet, has lately been ridden by a lady.

A very pretty Chesnut Arab Horse, aged 8 years, height 14-1½, a passed charger.

A high Caste Gray Arab Horse "War Cry," aged 5 off, 14-3 high, has been partly broken as a charger, has racing speed and is considered a first class Maiden and is specially recommended. The above horses, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A pair of dark brown Pegu Ponies, 4 years old, sound, perfectly broken to harness, very fast and pretty, and without vice, Rs. 600.

A very powerful and high cast Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, up to 15 stone, would make an excellent charger. Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1, well-bred, has been hunted, and very fast in double harness, Rs. 800.

A pair of Bay Australians, (Mare and Gelding), 15-2 high, thoroughly broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, an excellent Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 350.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years 14-1, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Cob Australian, 14-2 high, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Pony, very strong and fast in harness, Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1876.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP, MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAY
ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.
THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBA
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAP
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
ED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRAN TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WE
WN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
AVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAUTIO
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR O
HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAN
AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAG
IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, W
WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUME
OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMME
THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP
THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUI
WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, L
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Ware
Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay a
ail, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and pa
titude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co

THE LIVERPOOL and LON
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPA
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelli
other Buildings in both the European and Na
Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the
behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated
of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Pr
reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEU

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURA
PORATION.—Policies covering the ris
handise and buildings in Bombay are issued b
REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assuran
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY
BREACH CANDY, MALABA
BOMBAY.
THIS HOTEL is located in th
est, most healthy and fashionable part
is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gar
Scenery.
The Rooms are very large, and fitted
comfort.
Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forw
The distance is within half an hour's
fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B.
TERMS—MODERATE.
W. H.

THE BYCULLA H
BELLASIS AND CLARE J

JEEVANJEE & Co.,

MATHERAN.—The CLARENI
is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommod
and for Ladies there are separate Bungalow
Hotel which command beautiful views of Bomb
TERMS—MODERATE.

MATHERAN.—The HOPE HA
is OPEN to VISITORS. First class
Ladies and Gentlemen. TWO SEPARATE B
TERMS—MODERATE.
B. GOME

WINES, SPIRITS, B

ST. JAMES'S PA
3rd

GENTLEMEN,—As I have disposed of the la
HUNDRED and FIFTY DOZEN of CHAMP
glad to have a fresh reserve of THREE H
of the same quality, or if you have anythi
like to taste it.
You will be so good as to reserve it till I g
as some of it will be for Her Majesty's S
Prince of Wales, and for other members o
I possibly may not take it all in the course of
I shall no doubt dispose of it in different
and the first six months of the year following
Yours very tr
WILL

Messrs. WACHTER & Co.,
Epernay and London.

The patronage accorde
friends' Brand affords abun
of the superiority of their
have to date not been a
pace with the demand for
gular shipments are no
forward.
Price in bond Qts.